FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 184 23 September 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- Details of Stockholm Conference Agreement Given [Vukolov] AA 1
  - Petrovskiy Press Conference AA 2
  - Gubernatorov Report AA 3
- 'Constructive' U.S. Response in Geneva Urged [Chernyshev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Sep] AA 4
- Arbatov Hits U.S. 'Offensive' Against SALT [NEW TIMES No 36] AA 5
- Kondrashov Examines 'New Thinking' in N-Age [IZVESTIYA 18 Sep] AA 8
- Soviet, U.S. UN Groups Open Talks in Moscow AA 11
- Arbatov Terms Security 'Political Problem' AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

- Reportage on Reaction to Reagan 22 Sep UN Speech CC 1
  - TASS: 'Obsolete Thinking' CC 1
  - Petrovskiy: Speech 'Disappointing' CC 1
  - Ethiopia Expresses 'Indignation' CC 2
- Shevardnadze Meets Ministers, Others at UN CC 2
  - Meets Finland's Vayrynen CC 3
  - Meets Chowdhury of Bangladesh CC 4
  - Confers With Israel's Peres CC 4
  - Sees Irish Foreign Minister CC 4
- Zholkver: USSR Doing All for Successful Summit CC 5
- International Situation: 'Questions and Answers' CC 6
- TASS Notes UN Criticism of U.S. Africa Policy [Kulik] CC 8
- World Trade Union Conference Adopts Documents CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

- Issues, Actions Affecting Summit Surveyed A 1
  - Shevardnadze Talks in Washington [Bulantsev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Sep] A 1
  - Hopeful Signs [Soltan] A 2
  - Falin on Meeting Date, Moratorium [PAP] A 2
- CIA Attempts To Use Journalists 'Doomed to Fiasco' [Kovalev] A 3
- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views CIA Activity Worldwide [Kornilov, 17 Sep] A 4
- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on State of Ties With U.S. [Luzhkov, 18 Sep] A 6
- Further Coverage of Jurmala Conference A 9
  - U.S. Official Stance Scored [Vostrukhov, Itskov, Shalnev in IZVESTIYA 18 Sep] A 9

Sonnenfeldt's 'Neoglobalist Apologia' [Vostrukhov, Itskov, Shalnev in IZVESTIYA 19 Sep] A 11
U.S. Media's 'Shameless Abuse' Cited [Vostrukhov, Itskov,Shalnev in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] A 12
'Conversation' With Wallach, Zhurkin [Ptashnikov] A 13
Meeting Ends A 16
American on Desire for Disarmament A 17
PRAVDA: U.S. Plans 'Air Defense Initiative' [22 Sep] A 17
U.S. Merchant Ships Transport Nuclear Arms [Kikilo] A 18

CHINA

Savenkov Interviews Talyzin on PRC Talks [IZVESTIYA 21 Sep] B 1
Agreement To Expand Border Trade Reached B 2
Bilateral Book Trade Accord Concluded With PRC B 2

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani, Indian Leaders Condemn Attache Slaying [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Sep] D 1
Specialists Discuss Joint Indian Satellite Launch [Slipchenko] D 1
Vorontsov Receives New Iranian Envoy [18 Sep] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Yeltsin, Saykin Send Message on SRV Anniversary [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Sep] E 1
Sokolov Greets Counterpart [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Sep] E 1
SRV Leaders Express Gratitude [PRAVDA 14 Sep] E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Dobrynin Meets With Giscard d'Estaing G 1
Chirac Rejects Libya's Role in Bombings G 1
Geoffrey Howe 'Hypocrisy' on Daniloff Scored [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] G 1
Turkish Armed Forces Begin Maneuvers 21 Sep G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Vinogradov Urges Negotiated End To Iran-Iraq War [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Sep] H 1
Arab People's Congress Head on 'Peace Initiative' [Shelenkov] H 2
Soviet, Syrian Space Mission Specialists Meet H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chilean Communist Party on Opposition's Prospects [Radio Magallanes] K 1
Kudrin: U.S. Blames Left for Chilean 'Calamities' K 3
U.S., Chile Naval Exercises Show 'Close Ties' [Kharkov] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Would-Be Hijackers Kill 2 Militiamen in Ufa R 1
- Continuing Reportage on Chernobyl Clean-Up R 1
  - First Unit 'Ready' for Operation R 1
  - Gostev Outlines Compensation R 2
  - Further Report R 3
  - Vedernikov Comments [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Sep] R 6
  - Shcherbina Interview [IZVESTIYA 23 Sep] R 7
  - Design Faults, Capping Viewed [Gusev, Pokrovskiy in PRAVDA 18 Sep] R 10
  - Commission Assesses Readiness R 12
  - Estonian Casualties Noted [AFP] R 13
  - UNESCO Shows Documentary [AFP] R 14
- IZVESTIYA Reports 18 Sep Politburo Session [19 Sep] R 14
- Government Foreign Economy Measures Viewed R 16
- RSFSR Government Presidium Session Held [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Sep] R 16
- Two Construction Ministries Merge in Ukraine [PRAVDA UKRAINY 16 Sep] R 17
- Slyunkov Attends Meeting on Military Education R 17

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

- Agricultural Developments for 22 Sep Reported T 1
- Alma-Ata Notes Grain Losses During Harvesting T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

- Report on Launching of Cosmos-1781 Satellite U 1
- Petrosyants Views Nuclear Power Development [NEW TIMES No 36] U 1
- Scientist on Soviet-French Space Station Plans U 5

DETAILS OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE AGREEMENT GIVEN

LD221017 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The first stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe closed here on Sunday. The conference has adopted a final document directed at strengthening mutual understanding and turning the European Continent into a region of lasting peace and cooperation.

As is seen from the accords contained in the final document, a qualitatively new stage has been achieved on the way to creating an atmosphere of greater confidence and strengthening security. This accord on non-use of force in international relations is aimed at ensuring the exercise by the states of their commitment to refrain from the use of force, including in the most dangerous area -- the use of armed force.

Thus another important step has been made so that the international commitment to refrain from every threat of force or its use in mutual relations between countries should become an effective and indisputable law of international life.

Agreement has been also reached on a number of mutually-complementary measures to build up confidence and security in the military field and aimed at lessening the danger of military confrontation and at resolving the tasks pertaining to disarmament in Europe. These measures, which are of a politically mandatory character, cover such key issues as notification about military exercises, dispatch and movement of troops, exchange of annual plans of military activity, invitation of observers to attend exercises, limitation of military activity on the European continent. They are of substantial significance for reducing suspicion and lessening the risk of an armed conflict and use of force. These measures lay the important groundwork for building up confidence and security in Europe. Now a solid foundation of military aspects of European security is laid for political aspects of European security. This ensures great reliability in preserving peace and cooperation on the continent. The way is thus also paved towards broadening and spreading to other continents the package of confidence and security-building measures, which was adopted in Stockholm, so that it should become one of the component parts of the comprehensive international security system.

Special significance attaches now to accords as regards effective and adequate forms of verification, including on-site inspection. Reliable control over the observance of the accords reached is important for all stages of the process of building up confidence and security and ensuring disarmament not only in Europe, also all over the world.

Thus the Helsinki Final Act has been practically further developed in the final document of the Stockholm forum in the new important provisions stemming from the political and military realities existing in Europe at present.

This has become possible due to the consistent efforts of the socialist countries, the neutral and nonaligned states, all the participants in the conference, who have proved to be able to display political realism and a sense of responsibility, have overcome many difficulties and embarked on the path of compromise decisions based on the mutually-acceptable balance of security interests of all the participating countries.

The results of the Stockholm talks have shown that the policy of detente has great reserves, that the logic of confrontation has become outdated, and the trend towards strengthening peace has deep roots and is irreversible in principle, Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the USSR delegation, ambassador at large, told the concluding plenary meeting.

The results of the forum lay good groundwork for stage-by-stage implementation of further effective and specific actions directed at developing and invigorating the whole all-European process. They are also of great significance for the work of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the conference on European security and cooperation.

Petrovskiy Press Conference

LD230737 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy held a press conference at the Soviet Permanent Mission to the United Nations on Monday on the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Stockholm conference, being convincing proof of the viability of the all-European process started in Helsinki, he said, was directly related to the questions being considered at the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

"The package of military-technical measures for reducing the risk of war in Europe for strengthening security and confidence among parties to the accords was agreed upon in Stockholm. The final document not only provides for the pledge of the participating countries to respect and implement the principle of non-use of force or threat of force and, what is especially important, stresses that no considerations can be used to justify recourse to threat or use of force in violation of this principle.

Certain agreements were reached in respect to military activity."

The point at issue was the first major agreement in the military-political sphere, reached since the conclusion in 1979 of the SALT-2 Soviet-American Treaty. Groundwork was laid for new agreements, including on a substantial reduction of the troops and armaments in Europe, as offered by Warsaw Treaty countries.

Petrovskiy emphasized that the Soviet Union materialized in Stockholm its new approach to questions of verification, confirming its thesis that no verification problem existed today, given a serious intention to look for mutually acceptable solutions.

"Success at Stockholm would hav been unthinkable without efforts on the part of all participants, including Western countries, members of NATO," he said.

Petrovskiy recalled that the leaders of the USSR and the U.S agreed at their meeting in Geneva to facilitate the earliest successful completion of the Stockholm conference.

"We regard the outcome of the conference as a concrete example of the implementation of the accords reached at summit level."

"The significance of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference by far exceeds the framework of the European Continent and will, undoubtedly, have a favourable effect on all international relations.

Its success shows that, even in the present-day tense international situation, it is possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to hard questions on the basis of goodwill and readiness for cooperation and compromise.

The lesson of Stockholm convincingly proves that the path to security lies not through renouncing accords, but through consolidating the existing agreements and attaining new ones."

"The Stockholm conference may give a fresh powerful impetus to the concerted efforts by all nations to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security, as suggested in the joint initiative advanced at the current U.N. session by the socialist countries.

Practical, fruitful actions are needed to achieve agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

The Soviet Union is prepared to act vigorously in elaborating constructive agreements patterned on Stockholm both in Europe and the world at large in all spheres of strengthening universal security," Petrovskiy pointed out.

Gubernatorov Report

LD221813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Gubernatorov report from Stockholm]

[Text] The capital of Sweden will now go down in history as the place where important accords on turning Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation were achieved.

What does the experience of Stockholm teach us? First of all, it has shown that all issues, even the most sensitive ones like national security, can and must be resolved peacefully, behind the discussion table. Second, it has once again confirmed that Europe, the cradle of detente, was and remains a pioneer in the search for ways of reducing international tension, and the removal of the threat of war.

The document adopted at the conference has not only developed and deepened the tenets of the Helsinki Final Act, but it has also introduced fundamentally new elements into the stage-by-stage process of strengthening confidence and security on the continent. They include accords on the transfer of troops to Europe, on measures aimed at limiting major military activity.

In 3 years of difficult and complex talks, the participants in the conference nevertheless managed to seek out ways of solving such cardinal issues as the nonuse of force, notification of military exercises and troop movements, an exchange of annual plans for military activity, the invitation of observers, and inspection [proverka], they are all the result of compromise decisions, but not to the detriment of the interests of any one side's security.

This experience of Stockholm -- to be able to measure one's own requirements [zaprosy] against the other side's requirements, to take account of the political and military realities of the present time -- evidently should be strengthened and developed, too.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which made a decisive contribution to the successful outcome of the Stockholm forum, think that good prospects now have emerged for the second stage of the conference, the all-European meeting in Vienna, which will concern itself with the issues of disarmament.

'CONSTRUCTIVE' U.S RESPONSE IN GENEVA URGED

PM221120 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS military observer V. Chernyshev commentary specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Forced Optimism"]

[Text] The sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms has started in Geneva. A White House statement devoted to this event is notable for its conscious bias in setting out the U.S. position, the predominance of forced upbeat tones, and the total overlooking of the genuine state of affairs at the talks and the atmosphere that the United States itself is creating around them.

According to the U.S. Administration statement, Washington is allegedly fully resolved to reach agreements which would lead to profound, just, and verifiable [proveryayemyye] reductions in nuclear arsenals. Allegedly, the United States has already demonstrated in Geneva that it is doing everything to implement major arms reductions, and the U.S. position provides a "firm basis" for reaching agreement and moving toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The ball, it appears, is in the Soviet court: If the Soviet Union "reacts seriously to the U.S. proposals we can hope for a productive round," which may be an "important stage in the resolute U.S. attempts to get the USSR to agree to deep cuts in nuclear weapons." Washington is waiting for a constructive response from Moscow.

Everything here has been turned upside down. First, are there any grounds for claiming that the U.S. Administration wants any kind of agreement? Do those people who are conducting a feverish nuclear arms race, destroying the existing treaty and legal basis for restraining that race, and taking action worldwide which further exacerbates the international situation, need agreement? After all, it is the United States which is expediting the implementation of the "star wars" program -- including the development [razrabotka] of nuclear components -- carrying out nuclear explosions, testing antisatellite weapons, and creating [sozdayut] "third generation" nuclear means.

Washington has begun deployment of the new MX ICBM's, is commissioning one SSBN [fleet ballistic missile submarine] after another, is fitting cruise missiles to strategic bombers and preparing to exceed the limits defined by the SALT II Treaty in the very near future, and is urgently equipping surface warships and submarines with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. "The weapons we are buying today will form the basis of the U.S. Armed Forces for many years after the start of the 21st century" -- that statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger frankly sets forth the creed of the present U.S. military-political leadership. The U.S. plans and practical measures to improve and build up nuclear arms hardly attest to a willingness to limit and reduce them.

Second, do those who are still clearly happy to mark time have any right to express optimism about the state of affairs at the talks and about their own position? Washington is still typified by its complete lack of willingness to seek new approches which make it possible to clear away the obstacles in the way of nuclear arms reductions and which take the security of the partner in the talks into account. It is also very typical that the current White House statement completely sidesteps the question of the nonmilitarization of space, which is one of the agreed goals of the Geneva talks. And that is understandable: The United States and the White House chief himself constantly stress that the U.S. SDI program cannot be a subject at the talks -- the United States intends to complete development [razrabotka] of a space-based ABM system and deploy it in any case.

The U.S. proposals concerning strategic arms are aimed at obtaining military advantages for the United States and are geared to all intents and purposes not to reducing nuclear arsenals but to building them up -- and in avenues which Washington considers to be to its advantage. As for medium-range nuclear means, the United States has avoided a practical discussion of the problems of this kind of weapon in Europe. Thus Washington is maintaining a deliberately deadlocked situation even at the talks.

Third, in whipping up artificial trumpeted optimism with regard to its own position, Washington is distorting the Soviet Union's position or, at any rate, is keeping silent about how the USSR is approaching the talks seriously and responsibly, formulating its own proposals concretely, professionally, and with a view to the other side's interests, and drawing them up on the basis of the principle of equality and indentical security. It is the Soviet Union that has put forward a whole series of far-reaching proposals at the talks and taken many steps aimed at bringing positions closer together over a wide range of problems concerning overcoming the arms race. The "all or nothing" approach is alien to it, it constantly strives to use any opportunity for productive dialogue.

At the fifth round, bearing in mind the fact that owing to Washington's position the talks have embarked on the path of fruitless discussions, the Soviet Union proposed reaching agreement with the United States on partial interim measures which could be taken right now. Those who distort or keep silent about the constructive position of their partner in the talks are clearly aiming to prepare everything to pin the blame for the results of their own destructive policy on the USSR.

In the nuclear space age time quickly runs out for adopting joint, responsible, and compromise solutions. Specific practical actions are now needed more than ever. The Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva with instructions to continue to seek ways out of the deadlock and toward a speedy mutually acceptable solution to the questions hindering progress. However, reciprocity and efforts on the part of the U.S. delegation are needed in order to achieve this. It is to be hoped that Washington will ultimately realize this, take account of the peoples' demands for peace, respond in like and worthy manner, and provide a businesslike and constructive reply to the Soviet initiatives.

ARBATOV HITS U.S. 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST SALT

PM191007 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, 15 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[Academician Georgiy Arbatov article: "The Bulldozer Syndrome. Washington's Offensive Against Existing Agreements"]

[Text] The world is facing a historic choice. Whether we cut back on armaments and achieve genuine security, which today are virtually synonymous concepts, or embark upon a runaway arms race and nuclear chaos, depends on decisions to be taken very shortly.

It will be tragic if everything ends in catastrophe because of delusion and ignorance, and our inability to explain things to each other.

I say this because in the U.S. and some other Western countries nowdays reports on Soviet policy are heavily slanted and viciously distorted by both governments and the mass media. Indeed, the latest Soviet proposals have been shrouded in what can justly be called a conspiracy of silence.

As far as we can see, the U.S. Administration is attempting to impose severe constraints on the mass media. Their support or at least tacit acceptance of the Administration's line is a kind of loyalty test. They are told to play down certain stories, otherwise they will be accused of un-American behaviour. That often works. But if it does not, direct interference is employed. NBC television had planned an interesting series of programmes and dialogues, to which prominent personalities in the U.S. and U.S.S.R., foreign ministers, defence ministers, chiefs of general staffs, even political leaders, were to be invited. The U.S. Administration said no, and NBC had to apologize to the Soviet State Committee on Radio and Television. The entire idea was abandoned.

Attempts are made to conceal the Soviet proposals from the public at large. In the U.S. , where security and foreign policy are concerned, the mass media are starved of information, which prevents them from saying anything coherent. Otherwise they would not be so avid to grasp every word from Mr Larry Speakes, as if at his innumerable briefings he offered fresh juicy steaks instead of repeatedly chewed bare bones.

All this inevitably comes to mind when one analyzes the U.S. attitude to the latest Soviet bids. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the stoppage of nuclear explosions is not a secondary measure, a mere political gesture, or even a symbol of good will. It is major, highly significant practical step towards ending the nuclear arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat. Today's nuclear tests are quite unrelated to the effort to deter war or "likely aggression," as it is termed, the excuse constantly being offered to vindicate them. So much nuclear weaponry, tested long ago, has been stockpiled that even if we were to reduce it to half, a third, a quarter even, a fifth, there would still be more than enough to act as a deterrent. Actually, today's tests are being held to devise weapons whose purpose is to wage and win a nuclear war in spite of all the verbal and wirtten declarations to the contrary. Incidentally, the U.S. President signed the last such declaration at the Geneva summit, in it he said he agreed that a nuclear war could not be fought, nor could it be won.

Due to the Washington Administration's line, Soviet-U.S. relations, far from getting better, continue to deteriorate dangerously in such basics as the arms race, regional conflicts, the U.S. stance on the international scene and even the rhetoric we hear from the U.S. What on earth can the U.S. hope for -- it has scheduled the next Soviet-U.S. summit for November-December -- if it says openly that it is going to torpedo SALT-II? In its view, this summit should come a fortnight after or just before this strike at the entire structure of bilateral treaty relationship. How does Washington see all this?

The impression is that the White House is desperately trying not to keep to what was agreed at Geneva, but to destroy as much as possible as quickly as possible before 1988 arrives, so that the current administration's successors will find it almost impossible to start mending fences. They are undermining SALT and the ABM Treaty. A real bulldozer syndrome. The U.S. wants to shed all cramping treaty restrictions. It finds international law and international agencies intolerable. [paragraph continues]

In this connection, let me remind you that it is committed, more specifically, under two agreements not only to negotiate a complete ban on nuclear testing, but also to seek the complete stoppage of nuclear tests. In the U.S., the Senate and the House have adopted resolutions on this, while according to opinion polls, 80 percent of respondents support the idea. But, alas, nothing affects the Administration.

An offensive has been mounted against the entire regime of even the modest arms race curbs created by the treaties that are currently in force. Efforts are being made to torpedo even the possibility of further negotiation. We say this not at all because we are afraid of what the U.S. might do. Even in the U.S. many realize that withdrawal from SALT-2 will impair U.S. interests more than Soviet interests. The basic restrictions this treaty imposed on the U.S. were set out in a two-year protocol that has long expired. As for the restrictions imposed on the U.S.S.R., they are incorporated within the treaty per se and are observed. The immediate outcome will be that the U.S.S.R. will find itself in a position to augment its strategic forces rapidly and at negligible cost. What price that for the U.S.?

But our basic concern is with the political consequences. How does one express a desire to reduce nuclear armament by suggesting that we start by dismantling even those modest restrictions already introduced? This will unquestionably complicate Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the meetings planned.

Yet in the U.S. we see a growing tendency to present matters as if all basic issues relating to a new Soviet-U.S. summit have already been resolved. The same Larry Speakes suggests that if the summit takes place it will be a good thing, but that if it doesn't, there'll be nothing to cry about either.

That is a palpable attempt to supplant the number one issue of the Geneva agreement -- that both countries should commit themsleves to take steps to normalize bilateral relations, ameliorate the international situation, and expedite the process of arms limitation talks -- with the issue of another meeting. The question of the end is being replaced by the question of the means.

As regards a new summit, the two definitive points put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev are still valid. One is the political atmosphere, the other productiveness. These are all that matter.

In politics, it very often happens that action comes when it is impossible to remain inactive any longer. for this reason a most persistent effort must be made to edge forward. So far the Americans have not agreed to stop nuclear tests. I believe the U.S. will change its stance but this will only be when it has dawned upon its leaders that they cannot do otherwise, that they have to modify their approach as the situation evolving both domestically and internationally makes it inevitable.

Is this possible? Let me reply to this with two further questions: Is it possible to continue indefinitely with the policy the U.S. is now pursuing without running the risk of blowing itself up along with all the rest of us? And will the world community and the Americans themselves allow it to do so?

KONDRASHOV EXAMINES 'NEW THINKING' IN N-AGE

PM1915655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by own political observer Stanislav Kondrashov: "Not Missing the Chance: Reflections on New and Old Thinking" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] New thinking.... There is perhaps no other phrase more frequently to be encountered on the international pages of Soviet newspapers today. In discussions it is usually found in conjunction with our moratorium on nuclear explosions -- the general accompanied by the particular and specific. The moratorium is new thinking in action, a new attempt to break free from the inanity and folly of the nuclear arms race.

There have been numerous earlier attempts. I remember the 1963 treaty banning nuclear tests in three environments, the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty, the Soviet-American agreement and treaty limiting strategic armaments (1972 and 1979).

The moratorium forms part of and also stands against the background of those attempts. In what way? Much has been written about this. I would pick out just two aspects. For the first time for many years continuous silence reigns on the nuclear test sites of one of the two leading nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union. Second, it was a unilateral measure, a unilateral step by the Soviet Union, and taken in the mid-eighties, after a whole 5 years of drastically worsened relations with the United States.

Some years ago the Soviet Union, as is well known, assumed the commitment not to be the first the first to use to use nuclear weapons. Washington refused to join in, and the commitment remains unilateral in character. But the doubting Thomases in the West, and particularly across the Atlantic, have said and go on saying that it is cheap propaganda, worthless and unsubstantiated words, because it is only possible to verify the seriousness and truthfulness of the commitment at that fateful moment of direct nuclear confrontation. Another example: The Soviet Union proposed a nuclear arms freeze to the United States, and in 1982-1983 the idea of a nuclear freeze found a wide response among the U.S. public and in Congress. But that movement lost momentum, coming against tenacious opposition from the powers that be in Washington.

And now, at last, there is a moratorium. Not just a proposal, not simply a unilateral commitment to be tested only at the critical moment, but a practical unilateral measure standing up to any test -- and it has already been tested -- for more than a year. If this is propaganda, then it has a high price. To be precise, the 20 nuclear explosions which the United States has carried out in the meantime. The Soviet Union is paying a high price for actually putting the NEW THINKING into practice rather than just talking about it.

Let us again return to the phrase. The idea expressed by the new thinking is not of itself new: It arose in percipient politicians and humanist scientists immediately after the atomic mushroom cloud at Hiroshima. It has never died. On the contrary, it has grown and matured at every stage of the nuclear race. But until the 27th CPSU Congress the idea had never so clearly borne seal conforming that it was indeed the state policy of one of the two great nucelar powers.

The new thinking is, in short, the way toward ensuring mankind's survival in the conditions of the nuclear age, when science has provided us with the means to destroy all life on earth and history has divided people by different socioeconomic systems.

The world is simultaneously split and tragically united, since nuclear weapons do not "discriminate."

This common fate of ours was well expressed by the Delhi Six, comprising the leaders of India, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Greece, and Tanzania, in their declaration of 28 January 1985. "In the last quarter of a century all the countries and peoples have, almost imperceptibly, ceased to be the masters in deciding questions of life and death," they wrote. "We have all become accustomed to the fact that a small handful of people and machines in far-off cities can decide our fate. Every day we are living on borrowed time, as if the whole of mankind were imprisoned in a death cell awaiting execution but not knowing when. Like anyone unjustly charged, we refust to believe that the execution will actually be carried out."

Salutary collaboration among the diverse and divided elements in our world is essential if this universal death penalty is to be prevented. It is necessary to proceed together along a common path -- that is axiomatic. The new thinking, if it is to yield results, must be universal -- that is to say, not unilateral but at least bilateral, adopted as the guide to action by the nuclear powers. But ideally it should be general just as security dictated by the new thinking should be general or mutual. It is possible to maintain a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for a year or 18 months, but, for pity's sake, how long can you hold out if the other side continues to carry out underground explosions in Nevada?!

In short, how inclined to the new thinking are they in Washington today? Are they ready to proceed together along a common path?

When you want to express yourself more forcefully, you have recourse to tested folk wisdom. Two proverbs can help, I think, to answer that question: Namely, "Easier said than done" and "A leopard can't change his spots."

Is it not easier to utter all these true words about the imperative need for new thinking or even point the way by one's own example than to change the thinking of those who have thought in the old way throughout their lives and still on the whole feel no particular discomfort from this habit? These are people who have based and continue to base their notion of America's role in the world on force, all manner of force, including a worldwide presence and the use of military force.

And as for the leopard, no matter how hard one tries to convince the present-day Washington leopard that the choice in the nuclear age lies between coexistence and nonexistence, it prefers nonexistence.... It prefers the nonexistence of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and socialism as a state system.

Power in Washington is now vested in people with such a view of the world that, 70 years after the October Revolution and just over 50 years after official American recognition of the Soviet Union, they have essentially still not resolved the old question of whether to recognize it or not. They do not, of course, consider a suicidal nuclear war a means of resolving ideological differences, but their innate anticommunism and nagging anti-Sovietism sometimes whispers and even bellows at them that they should not recognize if for all that. Moreover, on seeing our economic problems and hoping to make us bend beneath the burden of an increasingly expensive arms race, these people convince themselves that time is on the side of capitalism and private enterprise system and that the Soviet Union and socialism will in some way or another vanish or, if worse comes to worst, be transformed and recognize the primacy of American-style capitalism. They cherish the hope of exacting historical revenge.

And for that reason they refuse to have anything to do with our proposals and agreements, which would mean a reduction in confrontation, a relaxation of international tension, and a return to detente.

With a recklessness characteristic of people who as individuals and as a people have no experience of bloody wars, they prefer to keep mankind on "death row" in order to hold on to their hopes. What kind of new thinking is that! Let us listen to what Senator J. Biden, among others, says: "We now find ourselves threatened by an unrestricted nuclear arms race which, HOWEVER TRAGICALLY, has been created by ideologues who consider that his kind of race is in America's interests."

There are many people in the United States who, like the aforementioned senator, do not share the "ideologues" views, but they do not make the decisions. There are even more more people who simply do not think about where such dangerous "ideologues" could lead them. Most Americans want normal, peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. But that majority, absorbed in its daily life and removed from the details of international politics, thinks that there is not today, thank God, anything acutely threatening or critical in American-Soviet relations. They believe President Reagan's peace-loving words, yield to their hyponotic effect and do not go to the trouble to compare them with his actions, and for that reason are pretty unconcerned and equable in mood. Public opinion polls show that most people approve of Washington's policy. They do not even suspect that during these very days, months, and years an historic opportunity for constructive collaboration between the two countries in their common interests in the interests of world peace is perhaps slipping by.

And those people who actually have the ability to see all this are close to despair. Listen to THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The TRAGEDY is that from any objective standpoint the world situation promise an historic opportunity to considerably improve U.S. -Soviet relations.... But until the Congress and American public opinion begin to be guided by considerations of commonsense and genuine national interests, the possibility mains that this prospect will be lost."

In the two quotations I have underlined what is essentially the some word: tragically and tragedy. Pessimism is unproductive, because it makes you give up. It is hard to say what will be the eventual result. But it cannot be ruled out that history, looking at us for the vantage point of a future unknown to us, can already see the tragic reflection of a lost opporutnity in our time. Whenever the Soviet leadership is most constructive, the American leadership demonstrates a combination of hypocrisy and rigidity. In the atmosphere of agreessive anti-Sovietism the more moderate and sensible yield to those who act according to the principle that the worse it is the better it is, satisfying a craving for enmity, suspicion, and hatred. The worse it is the better it is -- and hence an acceleration of the arms race in order, naturally, to limit it. The worse it is the better it is -- and any attendant circumstance, any episode like the "Daniloff case," will do to jeopardize the whole state of relations between the two powers, to play on Americans' emotions, and at the same time to attempt to negate all the potential of goodwill built up in the American public's mind by our nuclear test moratorium and other Soviet initiatives.

We are putting the principles of the new thinking into action. But across the Atlantic, meanwhile, for all the diversity of the political picture, the deciding voice belongs to those who consider that it is precisely now, under their leadership and with their fantastic military budgets, that the old thinking -- strong-arm, imperialist, and egocentric thinking dictating that America rely on its military might and its technological genius to militarize outer space -- rather than principles of reciprocal and common security is what is called for.

But our logic, validating the importance of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, is weighty and cogent. It is having its effect on experts and laymen, public figures and statesmen, as evidenced by the support expressed for it by the Delhi Six and the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement who met in Harare recently. But this logic alas, exerts no hypnotic effect on those who have a different logic, drawn from different convictions and a different life. Priority belongs to life and the lessons drawn from it. Easier said than done....

It will be achieved, if nor quickly than steadily -- it is a matter of reeducating and changing people's minds by force of one's own example. There is no other sensible path. What is needed is a struggle in which ever larger numbers of people and ever larger organized political forces become committed to and defenders of the new thinking -- thinking which opens up the way to cooperation in the name of life.

SOVIET, U.S. UN GROUPS OPEN TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD221332 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. Associations of the United Nations opened a bilateral meeting here today to discuss pressing disarmament issues.

The discussion, which will last till September 24, will cover the Soviet-U.S. relations and the problems of limiting the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, as well as the role of the United Nations in maintaining peace.

The U.S. delegation is led by Ivan Selin, chairman of the board of American management systems who formerly served as a deputy assistant secretary of defense. The Soviet delegation is led by Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences who chairs the Soviet Association of the United Nations, and Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Studies.

ARBATOV TERMS SECURITY 'POLITICAL PROBLEM'

LD222307 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet-American meeting on disarmament opened in Moscow on Monday. It is held by the United Naitons associations of the two countries. The director of the Institute of the United States and Canada Studies, Georgiy Arbatov, said in his opening address that security was not a technical problem but a political problem. He pointed to the growing world tension. In defiance of the Soviet nuclear moratorium, the United States has gone ahead with its nuclear testing. In the current situation, he said, security cannot be achieved at the expense of the security of the other side. The leader of the American delegation, former assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis Ivan Selin, has said this:

[Begin Selin recording] We feel we have very little control over progress or lack of progress in the short term. What we can do is talk about the issues on our agenda and believe that more mutual understanding of the shortcomings and of the advantages of different kinds of agreement will lead to such agreements in the future. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO REAGAN 22 SEP UN SPEECH

TASS: 'Obsolete Thinking'

LD221757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 22 Sep 86 (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan delivered a speech at the 41st UN General Assembly session in which he attempted to present in the most advantageous light the U.S. foreign policy which is evoking sharp criticism in the international community. Having given a prominent place to Soviet-American relations, the President said: "We are studying seriously and attentively" the personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This message has been presented by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. However, further statements by Reagan demonstrate his administration still clings to obsolete forms of political thinking, striving to achieve one-sided superiority for the United States. So, the President spoke in favor of such "reductions" of strategic offensive weapons as would clearly place the Soviet Union at a disadvantage. He has unequivocally shown the U.S. intention to continue the program of preparation for "star wars". Concerning the issue of halting nuclear weapons tests, he chose not to mention the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, having ignored the urgent demands of the entire international community for the United States to join in the moratorium. Reagan has made it quite clear that the United States intends to continue nuclear blasts in the near future.

Petrovskiy: Speech 'Disappointing'

LD230741 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has described as disappointing the speech delivered at the United Nations by President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

"After the constructive dialogue which had just taken place in Washington, we expected to hear an appropriate statement from the U.N. rostrum. What we heard is bound to create a very negative attitude both in tone and in substance", he said at a news conference on the results of the Stockholm Conference.

Speaking at the news conference which was held at the Permanent Mission of the USSR at the United Nations on Monday, Vladimir Petrovskiy voiced regret that such an historic event as the conference in Stockholm did not receive due reflection in the U.S. President's speech.

He described President Reagan's call for joint participation in both 'star wars' and in the conduct of explosions as "a legitimization of the 'star wars' programme".

"The USSR suggests preventing an arms race in outer space and drastically reducing strategic offensive arms. Instead of 'star wars' the Soviet Union suggests a 'star peace' programme. But the Soviet Union has not received a positive reply to any of the proposals concerning peaceful uses of outer space and the prevention of an arms race in outer space".

"The Soviet Union attaches very much importance to the development of normal relations with the United States and will, for its part, do everything possible to secure that there are no artificial hindrances and obstacles to the development of relations between our two countries. This is very important not only to both of us but to the entire system of international relations in the present-day world as well", Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

Ethiopia Expresses 'Indignation'

LD230459 Moscow TASS in English 0439 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Ethiopia's Permanent Mission the United Nations has expressed indignation over the U.S. President's attempt to use his speech at the U.N. for gross and overt interference in the internal affairs and encroachment on the sovereignty and national rights of U.N. member countries.

The Ethiopian Mission's press release, circulated here, said that Ronald Reagan resorted to malicious concoctions in a bid to conceal U.S. responsibility for existing world problems.

Ethiopia said that, being a sovereign and independent nation, it would build its relations with other countries or groups of countries proceeding from its own foreign policy objectives. It rejected any attempts at infringing its sovereign rights to determine its future irrespectively of the American President's preferences.

The Ethiopian statement pointed out that President Reagan, addressing the U.N. General Assembly, failed to say that it was the U.S. policy of arming and guiding "contras" in Nicaragua and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in Angola that was leading to higher tensions and to the aggravation of conflicts in those regions.

He did not mention even in passing the critical situation in southern Africa or the demands by the entire international community for an end to the disgraceful system of apartheid.

The "omission" was saying much, in fact, against the backdrop of the U.S. Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria racists who resorted to genocide, were waging a war against the country's black population, oppresing the Namibian people and conducting acts of aggression against neighbouring African nations.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS MINISTES, OTHERS AT UN

LD221903 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 22 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting with the heads of delegations and permanent missions to the United Nations Organization of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, the DPRK, the DRA, Angola, the PDRY and Ethiopia.

During the meeting, which based in a comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on pressing problems of the international situation, including those connected with the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly. Eduard Shevardnadze informed the participants in the meeting about the present state of Soviet-American relations.

Resolve was expressed to build up joint efforts in the struggle to remove the war danger, improve the situation in the world and create an all-embracing system of international security.

Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting with the Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Deep satisfaction with the succesful development of Soviet-Cuban relations in all fields was expressed during it. The exchange of views on pressing international problems passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and complete unity of views.

The situation in the African Continent and first of all in the south of Africa was given special attention during Eduard Shevardnadze's conversation with the minister of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola Afonso van Dunem. The sides unanimously declared in favour of stepping up collective searches of ways leading to a reduction of tension in that region and deblocking the conflict situation obtaining there [as received]. Some other questions of mutual interest were also discussed in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

On the same day Eduard Shevardnadze received the prominent American public figure and politican Senator Edward Kennedy on the latter's request.

A wide range of questions related to Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole, the state of affairs at bilateral and multilateral talks on arms limitation and reduction were touched upon in the course of their conversation. The problem of banning nuclear tests held a prominent place in the conversation.

Meets Finland's Vayrynen

LD230748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0714 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, met here on Monday Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The minister stressed the importance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which showed it is possible even in the current international situation to find mutually acceptable outcomes to complex questions by political means on the basis of goodwill and readiness for cooperation. It is essential that a constructive approach should at once be made the basis of the work of the Vienna meeting of states participating in the common European process, too. Deep satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish relations which remain unaffected by the day-to-day changes in the international situation; this meets the interests of strengthening stability on the Continent of Europe.

Meets Chowdhury of Bangladesh

LD230754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign minister, met here on Monday with Humayun Chowdhury, foreign minister of Bangladesh. A number of topical international issues and some aspects of bilateral relations were touched on in the course of their converstaion. E. Shevardnadze emphasized the significance of the initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok directed at normalization of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and at its inclusion in the general process of creating and all-embracing system of international peace and security.

The attention of H.R. Chowdhury, chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session, was drawn to the unlawful and inadmissible action by the U.S. Administration in respect to the personnel of the Soviet UN Mission: Hope was expressed that kind of line, which harms the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations, would receive appropriate rebuff from the leading bodies ofthe organization.

Confers With Israel's Peres

LD230805 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0733 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnarze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister had a conversation here on Monday with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the latter's request. Deep concern was expressed on the Soviet side at the continuing situation of conflict in the Middle East. The basic responsibility for this rests with Israel, which continues to occupy the Arab territories and to impede the realization of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Such a policy, which deprives the Palestinian people of its inalienable right to create its own independent state, is the main destablilizing a factor in the Middle East. Renouncing the expansionist line in favor of a just settlement would met also the long-term interests of the Israeli people, the State of Israel and its peaceful and secure existence. Such a policy would correspond with the principles and accords that form the basis of the creation of the State of Israel and which are supported by the Soviet Union.

E. Shevardnadze stressed that peace and stability in the Middle East can only be achieved on the basis of collective efforts on the part of all interested parties within the framework of an international conference, the convocation of which would be facilitated by the setting up of a preparatory committee.

Sees Irish Foreign Minister

LD230848 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met Peter Barry, foreign minister of Ireland, here Monday.

The ministers expressed confidence that there are real opportunities for intensifying Soviet-Irish relations in a variety of areas in the interests of the two countries' peoples. They underlined the need to take energetic measures to break the dangerous tendencies in international affairs, and ensure a turn towards security and mutually beneficial cooperation. The productive conclusion of the Stockholm Conference shows that possibilities for this do exist.

The Irish minister's attention was called to Soviet peace initiatives designed to create a non-nuclear and safe world war for all. Barry confirmed the Irish Government's stance in favour of imposing a total ban on nuclear testing, preventing the spread of the arms race into outer space, effecting a real reduction in nuclear arsenals and scrapping chemical weapons.

ZHOLKVER: USSR DOING ALL FOR SUCCESSFUL SUMMIT

LD221200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The general political discussion began at the session of the UN General Assembly today. Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone:

The agenda for the present session includes over 140 issues. The problems of curbing the nuclear threat are indisputably the most important among these for the whole of mankind. The proposal submitted by the group of socialist countries for review at the United Nations, on creating an all-embracing system of international security, is a graphic manifestation of a new way of thinking in the nuclear space age.

However, our country does not restrict itself merely to noble wishes, but is making a great practical contribution to strengthening confidence in relations between states. The fourth extension of the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests is just such an effective measure.

The Soviet Union also approaches questions of Soviet-U.S. relations from constructive positions, including that of a new summit meeting. Unfortunately, through no fault of ours, the period since the last meeting has been one of lost opportunities. Over the past few days this issue has been discussed during Comrade Shevardnadze's meetings in Washington. A personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev which expounded our approach to securing stable pace and all-embracing security by preventing the militarization of space and reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons was presented to President Reagan. It proposed implementation of all these measures under reliable monitoring, right up to supranational monitoring and on-site inspection. It also proposed a continued exchange of opinions at the level of experts of the two countries as an effective way to prepare for a summit.

Nevertheless, one cannot but point out that some people across the ocean are trying to jeopardize the very possibility of holding such a meeting. Take, for instance, the provocative demand for a reduction of 25 persons from the Soviet UN Mission. The hullabaloo over Daniloff, who has been unmasked in unpermitted activity aimed against the interests of the Soviet state, is still going on.

To put it briefly, a blockage in Soviet-U.S. relations is being artificially constructed, and tension is being whipped up.

But even Washington must understand that the language of pressure and ultimatums is inappropriate for our relations. It seems to me that an understanding of this is making its way, creating a basis for holding a productive meeting at summit level. And it should be a productive one, for of course no one needs an empty one.

At any rate, on the Soviet side, everything is being done for the meeting to take place, a successful [rezultatavnyy] meeting.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD191841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS deputy general director; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; Konstantin Pastyuk, international affairs journalist; and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] The 41st United Nations General Assembly session opened this week in New York. The session of the international community has assembled at a very complex and even, it could be said, worrying historic moment. Having penetrated the secrets of the atomic nucleus, man acquired means of great destructive force which could destroy our entire civilization. Only man can prevent this. To do so, however, a fresh approach to international affairs is required: What is needed is the new political thought manifested by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Many of our listeners, including Comrade Zagarulko from Leningrad, the Shchagino family from the Tula Oblast town of Venev, Comrades Matevichuk from Lvov, Melomazy from Batumi, Ivanovskaya from the Moscow Oblast village of Bolsheviki, and many others, ask for details about the work of the UN General Assembly and the struggle by our country and our allies to establish a system of collective security, and the wide support the Soviet peace initiatives expounded in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and other documents, and in the speeches and statements by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, including those during his current trip through the southern areas of the country.

At the microphone is Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS:

[Krasikov] The latest UN General Assembly session is taking place in a year the international organization itself declared International Peace Year. This year began with the Soviet Union putting forward a specific program for total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Within 2 weeks of putting forward this program, the Soviet Union sent to UN Headquarters a memorandum about economic security. In March, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sent to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a letter in which the attainment of the goals set by the UN was outlined. Finally, not so long ago in June this year, the Soviet Government proposed measures to prevent the arms race in space, as well as a gradual program for the peaceful exploitation of space under the aegis of the United Nations or another international organization. [passage omitted]

Today, approximately 160 countries are UN members. They will send to the session exceptionally high-ranking delegations. Our delegation, for instance, is headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR foreign minister. He, incidentally, will speak in a general discussion on 23 September. The day before, U.S. President Reagan will deliver his speech at the General Assembly. [passage omitted: prompted by Pravdin, Krasikov summarizes the documents adopted at the 40th UN General Assembly session; Soviet proposals on moratoria were hailed by world community, with the exception of the United States. Majority of points on current agenda follow up issues previously discussed]

[Pravdin] Our listeners ask about the United States' attitudes to the United Nations.

[Krasikov] Well, the United States was, in at the very beginnings of the United Nations, together with us, with our country, Britain, and the other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. As the saying goes, however, much water has passed under the bridge since then, and today, seeing its foreign policy suffer one failure after another, the United States is transferring its dissatisfaction with the world as a whole to the United Nations, as well. A year ago, for instance, they could do no better than appointing the General Walters who had previously, for 31 years, worked in the U.S. espionage department as the permanent UN representative. He, in particular, is credited with thinking up the Centaur plan: This plan executed in Chile, aimed to overthrow the democratic government of Allende and replace it with the Pinochet dictatorship. Walters was also involved in the plan for physical elimination of Fidel Castro. Today, this terrorist speaks from the tribune of the United Nations on behalf of the United States.

Not long before the opening of the current General Assembly session, he came out with open threats against the developing states. He threatened economic sanctions against countries so bold as to continue to act independently of the United States. I shall quote his words: If you think that you can vote against us with impunity -- this spy turned diplomat declared -- then you can be sure that those times have passed. The U.S. Government, as announced in the press, has stopped paying its contribution to the United Nations. It now owes this organization almost $250 million, I can tell you, and this is a huge sum. Washington is evidently counting on being able to use economic sanctions like these to pressure the United Nations. Washington has used the same tactics against another organization in the UN system, UNESCO, I mean. The affair even ended with the United States leaving UNESCO. The United States thought that as a result of such a step, the organization would fall apart. Nothing of the sort happened, of course. I do not think the UN Organization will perish from the wrath of the White House, either. Sooner or later the United States, will, of course, have to review its attitude toward the world community and the United Nations; and, the sooner it does so, I think, the better it will be for everyone, including the United States itself.

[Pravdin] At UN General Assembly sessions, as in the international arena as a whole, the representatives of the socialist countries act jointly, as a rule, from common positions. Could you explain how this coordination of positions happens in practice?

[Krasikov] Well, first of all, perhaps, one should note the coincidence of the position of the fraternal socialist countries on all major international issues is explained by the identical nature of these states: all conduct a policy of peaceful coexistence and competition between the socialist and capitalist systems, and all strive toward ensuring war is finally and irrevocably excluded from the life of people.

In preparing for the latest sessions of the UN General Assembly, the socialist countries use a long-established system of consultations; first at the level of heads of international organization departments of their ministries of foreign affairs, and then at the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs. After the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community, the mechanism of this cooperation was raised to a new and, I would say, higher level.

This year, for the first time, the socialist countries jointly worked out and prepared for discussion at the session a broad-ranging political proposal. What sort of proposal is this? This is a proposal for creation of an all-embracing system of international security. This proceeds from the fact that it is time not only to erect a barrier against nuclear madness but also to work out a complex of measures to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding, and to establish cooperation on a world-wide scale. [passage omitted]

TASS NOTES UN CRITICISM OF U.S. AFRICA POLICY

LD222054 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

The U.N. General Assembly's special session on Namibia, which has ended in New York, has been marked by a general condemnation of not only the South African Racists but also their Western Patrons, most notably those in Washington.

Most speakers agreed that the source of tension in the south of Africa and the cause behind a situation where the Namibian people are deprived of their inalienable right to self-determination are the United States "constructive engagement" with the racists and the White House support for the bandit UNITA groups.

The West came under scathing criticism for its refusal to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria and thus press South Africa to pull its occupation troops out of Namibia, call general elections in that territory and grant independence to it on their basis.

Guided by their selfish interests, Western powers have been deliberately procastinating this process as they are reluctant to forgo with a permanent source of cheap raw materials and manpower.

Washington has met with another setback in its attempts to "link" the deciding of Namibia's future with extraneous problems.

One well-grounded opinion voiced at the session was that South African occupation is needed by the West to preserve a staging area for perpetrating aggression against "frontline states" and suppressing national liberation movements in the south of the continent. In these conditions the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists, who are staying in Angola at the request of its lawful government, from that country would only play into the hands of the South African aggressor.

The entire course of debates at the special session showed that the international community does not accept the policy of the United States which has proclaimed itself South Africa's "historical ally."

Over the four days of the session it was addressed by representatives of 90 countries and they justly pointed out that this U.S. posture only makes for preserving the colonial status of Namibia.

Not daring to set themselves openly in opposition to the international community, the delegations of the United States and its allies abstained when the U.N. General Assembly voted for a resolution asking the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to adopt measures towards an immediate and unconditional fulfilment of a U.N. plan for free and democratic elections in Namibia, with the participation of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] which represents the true interests of the population of that country.

The Soviet Union's position on southern Africa, stemming from its overall policy of peace, detente and the protection of the lawful rights of peoples, won high praise at the session.

The USSR has suggested for consideration by the international community a concept for building a comprehensive international security system. Its most important elements should be unqualified respect for the right of each nation to choose the ways and forms of its development freely and independently and for the rights of every person, and a just political settlement of regional conflicts like the one in the south of Africa.

The Soviet Union supports the struggle waged by the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the guidance of SWAPO, their sole lawful representative.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ADOPTS DOCUMENTS

LD212206 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin September 21 TASS -- The foremost problem today is defending peace, ending the arms race and passing over to concrete measures on disarmament and the defence of the peoples' sacred right to existence, says the basic document adopted today by the 11th World Trade Union Congress in session here.

The document emphasizes that the ongoing arms race threatens mankind with nuclear catastrophe. Washington's "star wars" programme and the moves to join the governments of a number of Western countries to it harbours a particular grave danger to peace. The document approves of the proposal on complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, advanced by the Soviet Union in January, 1986.

The participants in the 11th World Trade Union Congress appealed to the working people and trade unions of all countries to cement the trade union unity at the national, regional and international levels in the interests of the working people's successful struggle.

ISSUES, ACTIONS AFFECTING SUMMIT SURVEYED

Shevardnadze Talks in Washington

PM221531 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

["Today's Commentary" by S. Bulantsev: "Decision Time"]

[Text] In our nuclear missile age there are no people, nor can there be any, who are indifferent to the most crucial, the most topical problem -- namely, the preservation of peace. It is the common concern of all mankind. However, special responsibility falls on the two states which possess the greatest potential for waging modern warfare: the USSR and the United States. This explains the close attention with which the planet has been following the stay in the United States of Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze.

Th head of Soviet diplomacy has a tight schedule. He has already met with President R. Reagan, whom he handed a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev. Talks have also been held with Secretary of State G. Shultz. It is gratifying to note that common sense prevailed during their dialogue and that this dialogue was on the whole detailed and constructive. The meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz was seen by both sides as one of the decisive stages in organizing another Soviet-American summit. Let us recall how much hope was generated by last year's meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan that the military and political climate on the earth would improve! It is therefore only natural that millions of people throughout the world are now asking: Will there be another dialogue between the Soviet and U.S. leaders?

A substantial part of the work to ensure that such a dialogue takes place was carried out in Washington. We have no doubt that a new summit meeting is necessary. Not just our two countries' peoples, but the whole world public is concerned that a fruitful meeting be held. But let me repeat a FRUITFUL [published in boldface in original] meeting. We are by no means maximalists and we do not demand point-blank: "All or nothing." But it is beyond question that no one needs empty talk. It is our conviction that a new summit must be marked by tangible progress toward the solution of at least one or two of the substantial problems in the sphere of international security.

The USSR is ready to hold such a meeting. What can be said about the United States? Sometimes you get the impression that artificial obstacles are being created there on the path toward improving Soviet-American relations. One such action is the demand that staff at the Soviet mission at the United Nations be reduced by 25. This is an unlawful and irresponsible decision. The United States has no right to do this. Just imagine the Swiss authorities demanding that the size of the U.S. delegation to last year's Geneva summit be reduced. Absurd, is it not? The present U.S. demand is no less absurd.

Or take the so-called "Daniloff case" around which an unusual ballyhoo has been raised in the United States. The U.S. side has been presented with documentary material which testifies to his involvement in matters which bear no relation to his work as a correspondent. Nonetheless, efforts are being made in the United States to link a second summit with the "Daniloff case." What link is there here? It can be perceived only by people who are deliberately working to torpedo the dialogue.

The Soviet leadership has emphasized more than once: Another summit must produce specific results. This is what the world's people expect. We have had our say. We will wait for the U.S. side's reply. The time for responsible decisions has come.

Hopeful Signs

LD221349 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Washington has been the scene of important Soviet-American talks. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met with President Ronald Reagan and held four rounds of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz. Yuriy Soltan now comments:

The USSR and the United States make up only one-tenth of humanity, however, I am confident that few people would be indifferent to how relations between them develop because endeavors to avert the threat of nuclear destruction from people, wherever they live, largely depend on these relations. Differences between the two states are deep. Last November in Geneva the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan agreed to work to overcome them and to speed up the talks on disarmament with a view to reaching concrete results.

Since then the Soviet Union has offered a plan for scrapping nuclear hardware before the turn of the century and prolonged its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till 1 January 1987. As for the United States, it has reacted with a series of nuclear explosions in the Nevada desert and with testing new types of strategic weapons. The USSR put forward a program for international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space; the United States set out to develop space weaponry under its "Star Wars" program and to entangle its allies in it. The USSR devised foundation for a comprehensive system of international security; the United States launched a strike on Libya and intensified the activity of its hirelings in Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan. Washington kindled anti-Soviet hysteria over the case of Daniloff, a man exposed as a spy. It decided to reduce the staff of the Soviet Mission at the United Nations by 25 persons.

That is why in the course of Mikhail Gorbachev's recent tour of the northern Caucasus Soviet citizens suggested that the way their country was talking with the United States was perhaps too soft. Restraint is no softness, Mikhail Gorbachev answered. Our principle is to follow a firm policy, but to act constructively, realizing our responsibility for the destiny of the world. Moscow uses this principle in its approach to the proposed Soviet-American summit. We are in favor of holding such a summit, but we want it to achieve results. Some hopeful signs are already in evidence. Eduard Shevardnadze's talks with American leader have indicated that there are prospects for gaining agreements of certain important security issues. Such agreements would be signed at the proposed summit meeting if corresponding preparatory work is done.

Falin on Meeting Date, Moratorium

LD202054 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20: Polish television, in its main news bulletin tonight, beamed an interview with renowned Soviet expert in international problems, president of the NOVOSTI press agency Valentin Falin.

Asked whether the Soviet-American meeting can be held on time, that is after elections to the Congress and before January 1, 1987, Falin stated that "the answer to this questions is in the hands of the U.S. If the American Administration is ready to lead a dialogue up to concrete solutions, then the Soviet leadership, as was many a time stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, is prepared for such a meeting at any time, also after the first Tuesday or Monday of November as well as till January 1."

When asked if the Soviet Union will resume its nuclear tests after January 1, 1987, unless an agreement is reached, Falin said: "I can only say one thing, the number of prolongations of our moratorium will not be equal to that of American unilateral nuclear tests."

CIA ATTEMPTS TO USE JOURNALISTS 'DOOMED TO FIASCO'

LD222221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Californian MERCURY NEWS paper has published extensive material on the use of American journlists in the CIA's subversive work. Here is a radio commentary by international journalist Eduark Kovalev:

[Kovalev] It is no particular secret that the spy agencies of the United States make active use of representatives of the so-called free and independent Western press in their own selfish interests. For this reason the current attempts on the part of American official representatives to present the notorious case of Daniloff, the spy journalist, as an example of restriction of freedom abroad provoke open surprise.

Indeed, today Washington is trying diligently to camouflage and conceal the established cooperation between the CIA and American correspondents working abroad. They also try to blind people to the direct organizational convergence of espionage and propaganda, when the mass media, while formally remaining just that, in fact become a continuation or adjunct of the American special services, branches of the CIA, as, for example, the sadly famous centers of ideological subversion, the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. To avoid refuting without substantiation these shameful, or perhaps better shameless, denials, we will recall that during a hearing in the U.S. Congress in 1977, it was established that hundreds of American journalists were in close collaboration with the CIA, while dozens of U.S. reporters were paid agents of that agency.

In contrast to the shameful U.S. Government, several well-known American press figures who have helped the CIA have not felt the need to hide the fact. The Californian MERCURY NEWS gives as examples the names of Alsop, Sulzberger, and others. CBS television, as its director Bailey has admitted, talked with the CIA about setting up a new company in a foreign country especially to carry out certain secret CIA operations. No American journalist, however long he may have worked abroad, fulfills his functions if he does not maintain CIA contacts. That is the way THE BOSTON GLOBE, another american newspaper, sees the present situation.

In fact, the number of journalists operating under the wing of the CIA is growing constantly. At the same time, the number of their failures is also growing. Attempts to use a journalist's accreditation to conduct forbidden activity in our country are doomed to fiasco, as the Daniloff affair has shown. Equally, attempts to upset the present thaw in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States with such provocations, and to distort people's ideas about our peace-loving policy, cannot be successful.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS CIA ACTIVITY WORLDWIDE

PM191557 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kornilov article: "Department of Blood Deeds"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is not difficult to detect the CIA's tracks in any region of the world, but the main target of the intelligence aspirations of imperialist states and various foreign subversive centers and organizations is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our enemies have not given up their intentions of eliminating socialism as a social system. The special services of the United States and a number of other NATO countries make persistent attempts to compromise USSR domestic and foreign policy and to carry out actions aimed at undermining the Soviet economy. They pursue our political, military, economic, scientific, and technical secrets and try to penetrate our state institutions, important defense installations, and research institutes. Making use of the expansion of international ties, imperialist intelligence seeks out socially degenerate, politically immature, and morally decayed people in our society and tries to obtain state secrets from them.

It was the CIA that once directed counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It was the CIA that cultivated and financed the Polish counterrevolution, not disdaining to use the basest, foulest methods for attacks on socialist Poland, including economic and ideological sabotage, the fabrication of inflammatory lies, insinuations, and the most refined slander. According to date provided by the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, during 1944-1982 Polish counterintelligence organs uncovered 2,140 spies, 713 of whom worked for American intelligence; and during the first half of 1984 alone they recorded 340 cases of heightened interest shown by imperialist states' special services — mainly U.S. special services -- in Polish strategic defense installations. "After Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, there will be other attempts to which no end is forseen," H. Sonnenfeldt, former advise to the U.S. State Department, has said frankly.

Although the sharp edge of the "crusade" proclaimed by U.S. imperialist circles is directed at socialism, it has a far broader social and geographical reach. More than 200 centers, each of which relies in its turn on numerous "bases" and "branches" -- such is the nature of the CIA network in Western Europe. Here the American special services, cooperating with colleagues from other NATO countries, develop and implement large-scale ideological and other sabotage against socialist states and conduct subversive work against communist parties and other progressive organizations in their own countries. Attempting to "back up" the aggressive policy of U.S. ruling circles, whose goal is to turn this part of the European Continent into a bridgehead for a nuclear missile attack against the USSR and into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon, the CIA focuses its efforts on trying to take the heat out of the mass antiwar struggle and to discredit the antiwar movement, whose members demand that U.S. NATO ally involvement in the "star wars" program be blocked and that European soil be cleansed of American Pershing and cruise missiles. In the FRG alone, according to information in the West German journal GEHEIM, approximately 200 CIA resident staffs and representative bodies operate under various guises in 75 cities!

One of the most important CIA tasks is to suppress -- working in conjunction with the Pentagon military — revolutionary and national liberation movements and to conduct overt and convert subversive operations against Africa, Asian, and Latin American countries and peoples aspiring to be masters in the own home.

More than $1 billion -- this is the sum already spent by Washington on waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

In the course of 5 years (1980-1985) many thousands of people have been killed in the DRA and dozens of enterprises, more than 2,000 schools, and more than half of all medical centers have been destroyed and burned to the ground by hired rebel groups which are knocked together, trained, and equipped under CIA patronage in more than 100 camps and bases that have been set up on Pakistani territory. The total damage caused to this country's economy amounts to 45 billion afghanis.

The scale of the undeclared war unleashed by Washington in 1980 against another sovereign state -- Nicaragua -- is growing. As Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in an interview with the Mexican NOTIMEX, at least 11,000 Nicaraguans have died in the last 5 years and 5,000 have been wounded -- for which Washington is to blame. The CIA has spent more than $100 million on arming National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) terrorist bands operating on Angolan territory. Preparing bandit attacks against Libya, supporting splittist groups in Mozambique, kindling national dissension in India, sending surviving Pol Pot followers into the territory of independent Cambodia -- these are just some of the criminal actions which make up the CIA's "service record." "The CIA," H. Rosicky, a former member of this department, says, "has developed into a symbol of American imperialism, a defender of dictators, an enemy of left-wing forces, and the main instigator of coups and countercoups in the developing world."

And this is what American economists R. Barnet and R. Mueller write: "The more willing the Pentagon and the CIA are to overthrow and install governments in poorly developed countries, the better the investment climate for American corporations becomes. U.S. military might is used to establish the fundamental rules within the framework of which American business can be financed. The American Government fulfilled the role of consultant for the right-wing coups in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Indonesia, and their generals threw the doors open wide to American investments on the most favorable terms. Wherever the American flag is raised -- at almost 1500 large military and naval bases and command posts, and in the execution of more than a dozen interventions -- the American corporations have been close behind. Creating a world military empire is good business."

The CIA broadly recruits gangsters and extremists of all colors for the purpose of conducting the special operations planned by Washington. More and more new facts show how actively the "gentlemen from Langley" use for their own purposes professional murderers, terrorists, and neofascist rabble. There is no doubt, for example, that the CIA was connected with A. Agca, a member of the Turkish "Gray Wolves" neofascist organization, who in 1979 shot A. Ipekci, chief editor of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET, and, in June 1981, made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, in St. Peter's Square in Rome --- an attempt serving as grounds for a vile antisocialist, anti-Bulgarian farce which failed ignominiously.

"The press and the CIA have a great deal in common," former CIA Director W. Colby once said, addressing participants in the annual American Association of Newspaper Publishers convention. "We are both involved in the information business, are we not? So let us cooperate!" The meaning invested in the concept "cooperation" by the gentlemen from Langley is shown by the following fact, for example: The CIA holds "within its sphere of influence" more than 800 newspaper and other periodicals, press services, and information agencies. [paragraph continues]

This number keeps growing every year because the masters of ideological provocation actively intrude in the propaganda sphere, striving to gain a hold on the mass information media by actively recruiting their own agents from the bourgeois journalists.

In this connection NEWSWEEK recalls that in 1976 a special Senate intelligence committee published a report which directly stated the CIA's use of approximately 50 American journalists and press workers for gathering espionage information. And according to the Canadian newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL, hearings in the Senate committee revealed that the CIA had paid more than 100 American reporters to carry out various espionage activities.

A draft law prohibiting the CIA from using journalists in its activity was submitted to the U.S. Congress on the wave of exposures of dirty operations carried out by the American espionage department and the public's indignation. It is indicative, however, that this draft law was buried under pressure from influential circles in Washington. Some restrictions on CIA secret operations introduced in the second half of the seventies were subsequently lifted without a great deal of fuss.

Further evidence of the "cooperation" between the CIA and the bourgeois press is the "Nicholas Daniloff affair". Daniloff is a U.S. citizen who, making use of his status as a foreign correspondent in the USSR, engaged in espionage, gathering secret information by various means to use to the detriment of our country's national interests. As reported, Daniloff was arrested on 30 August in the process of a secret spying operation and, 1 week later, a USSR KGB investigator and a military prosecutor officially charged him with committing a crime under Article 65 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. "Blackmail strategy" -- this is how the 16 September issue of the French L'HUMANITE rightly described the uproar raised in the United States over the "Daniloff affair."

When dirty linen is washed in public this only damages the CIA's ability to carry out its functions effectively, S. Turner, one-time director of the spying and sabotage department, grieved on the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES. But however the "gentlemen from Langley" try to disguise the "secret operations" they organize and to whatever refined propaganda tricks they may resort in order to ascribe their own criminal deeds to others by turning the facts inside out, -- all these attempts fail one after the other. The criminal tracks of the CIA come to light before the whole world again and again. The angry indignation of the international public is directed against the actions of those who have turned terrorism and sabotage, murder and espionage into the levers of their aggressive policy....

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON STATE OF TIES WITH U.S.

PM190919 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Leonid Luzhkov "International Review": "A Way Out of the Deadlock"]

[Text] Increasingly often the term "deadlock situation" finds its way into foreign press materials devoted to the present state of the East-West political climate. Above all this means the state of USSR-U.S. relations. To be frank, it is hard to take issue with such an assessment. An apparently paradoxical situation has taken shape: 10 months ago in Geneva the leaders of the two countries talked not only about the basic principles of their mutual relations and approaches to world affairs but also outlined a provisional timetable for resolving the paramount problems facing the two states and the whole world. [paragraph continues]

Moscow and Washington are conducting an active exchange of confidential messages. The two countries' representatives and experts sit on many bilateral commissions and groups and take part in international talks. Their agenda includes the key problems of international security, which demand urgent and immediate solution. Judging from U.S. press reports the "ice has been broken" at many of these talks and the "light at the end of the tunnel" is clearly visible.

I would like to believe this is how things really are, because our country has done a very great deal for the success of the talks. Recently the USSR has put forward in all the most important areas proposals which are innovative, constitute compromises on a number of points, and take account of both our own security and that of our partners in the talks. It has not just made proposals. Our moratorium on nuclear tests has been in force for over a year now. We are strictly adhering to the unilateral commitment not to launch antisatellite systems into space. And the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Mongolia is being reduced in accordance with the decisions announced in Vladivostok....

Many of these proposals and decisions go such a long way toward meeting the demads on which the United States and its allies previosly insisted that the latter seem to be left with no alternative but to approve the USSR's stance and express the hope that "at last" "real" talks will begin, with success "near at hand."

So what hppened? Nothing! By all accounts the talks on strategic nuclear arms and medium-range missiles in Europe are marking time. A "blockage" has been observed on the nonmilitarization of space. The chemical weapons talks are currently veering off course. The news from Vienna and Stockholm brings us no particular pleasure.

The question is: "Why?" One Western newspaper recently wrote that an East-West "propaganda battle" is being waged to win world public opinion's acceptance of the sides' respective answers.

I do not believe that. The word "battle" usually suggests an equal contest with weighty arguments from both sides. We have more than enough arguments of that kind. The United States and its allies do not have arguments of equal strength. Not one!

No one is trying to drive the West into a corner. We are simply trying, determinedly trying, to unravel the old knots, to find a way out, and to divert the threat of nuclear nightmare from our people and all the peoples of the world. The United States has driven itself into a corner by not putting forward a single productive idea of its own, refusing to agree with our proposals, and jeopardizing existing treaties.

It seems everything the U.S. Administration is now doing and saying is dictated to a considerable extent by the psychology of someone who has backed into a blind alley and lost the ability to respond appropriately to an abruptly changing situation. A very agitated, armed, and very dangerous person.

The correctness of that assessment is borne out by the hysteria Washington and its subservient press launched over the so-called "Daniloff affair." A common or garden CIA espionage affair has been blown up to a matter of almost world-historic proportions. In THE NEW YORK TIMES, respected commentators have been seriously arguing that "in the light" of the arrest of this "holder of more than one job," neither a summit meeting nor accords on nuclear missiles are possible. It has been openly stated: The Reagan administration will not now agree to a meeting.

All this would be laughable were it not so lamentable. On one side of the scales we have an exposed spy, on the other the inhabitants of the whole world, who have been made hostages to the nuclear threat. Why is that? Because Washington has nothing else to say. It was trapped by our concrete deeds and the Daniloff story was like manna from heaven to it.

I was looking through the American press for the first half of the month. A host of major international events ere covered. Two of the most important -- the extension of the Soviet moratorium and the resumption of U.S. explosions in Nevada -- were given minimal attention. Instead what you found on the front page and subsequent pages was sob stuff about Daniloff.

Now the two sides have found an interim compromise solution in this issue. The bubble has burst. But the explosions in Nevada rumble on. And the Soviet moratorium continues. The talks meanwhile are getting nowhere.

People ask: But what about President Reagan's "new proposals"? Judging from the press leaks they lack the essential points: the principle of equal security, consideration of the partners' legitimate interests, and the desire to achieve real compromises and a rapprochment of positions. The ploy is still to use rigid pressure concealed behind peace-loving words: to force the USSR to accept proposals which Washington likes but which violate the security interests of our country and its allies and do not ease but instead fuel and already stormy atmosphere.

In such conditions it would appear difficult to remain optimistic, but nevertheless we Soviet people are optimists. We maintain dialogue with the U.S. Administration and we conduct an open, direct, and honest discussion with the U.S. people.

That is the approach being demonstrated currently in Yurmala, where representatives of the two countries' governments and public have gathered. Millions of Soviet people have the opportunity to follow this meeting, thanks to the mass media.

And what do we see? What does it say in the verbal message addressed to our people by the White House via Messrs Matlock and Palmer? Unfortunately, not even the grain of a new approach can be seen in the official U.S. position. The administration's representatives are using the platform of this responsible conference to avoid discussing the main, fundamental questions of our relations and security and to reduce the discussion to particulars. That is the first point.

Second, an attempt is being made to turn the conference platform into a kind of talking newspaper for Voice of America. To that end Mr Matlock, like some American Plyushkin [miserly character in Gogol's "Dead Souls"] produced from his case a half-eaten rusk -- U.S. propaganda's hackneyed cliches about human rights, the so-called Baltic question, and Daniloff and his like.

The Soviet participants in the discussion gave reasoned answers to all these questions and in turn raised corresponding questions on the essence of the U.S. Government's policy.

But here is the characteristic feature. For all the keenness of the discussion, most of the participants, with the possible exception of several extremists from the American group, are sincerely striving to investigate each country's policy, to increase their knowledge, and to find points of contact. [paragraph continues]

Such a position inevitably means that the Americans in Jurmala are increasingly beginnning to put questions to the representatives of their administration taking part in the meeting.

Why, they ask, do you stubbornly refuse to see what is new in Soviet reality and policy?

Why do you not respond to the Soviet Union's concrete actions to reduce tension with concrete actions of the same kind?

Why do your words not match your deeds?

These questions are now also being put to the government increasingly actively by ordinary Americans from the Pacific to the Atlantic. They are on the increase in the U.S. Congress and in the actions of the peace movement, which is growing in that country. Sooner or later the administration must take account of the its own people's demand.

The dialogue involving our governments will go on. Time is on our side because truth is on our side. But every one of us, the diplomat and the worker, has much determined work to do to make those people accustomed to the sweet illusions of the "American age" come to terms with the reality of the nuclear age.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF JURMALA CONFERENCE

U.S. Official Stance Scored

PM231127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev: "At the Meeting of the Soviet and American Public in Jurmala: It Is Necessary To Disarm -- There Is No Alternative"]

[Text] Jurmala -- The latest day of the meeting was marked by recognition of an alarming fact: The first consignment of MX ICBM's are already on standby alert [na boyevom dezhurstve], and the U.S. Congress is not even aware of it. This was established during debates on arms control questions.

"The United States has not yet begun deploying the new MX missiles," maintained S. Talbott, major political scientist and expert on military issues, as illustration of Washington's "restraint."

"That is not true," objected Colonel General N.F. Chervov. "The first missiles are already on standby alert."

"That can't be true," said S. Talbott, clearly taken aback, "Congress at any rate knows nothing about it."

"That means the Pentagon has sidestepped Congress. Make enquiries at the Pentagon."

A high-ranking administration official, observing this dialogue, preferred to remain silent, and no refutation of it followed...

That dialogue was characteristic of the whole discussion of ways of curbing the arms race. On the one hand, the Soviet delegation's well-defined and clear stance, backed up by concrete facts. On the other, attempts to foist on the meeting's participants a conception of the present situation in the arms control sphere based on a suppression or deliberate distortion of the existing realities.

And the realities are specifically, as Soviet representatives reminded people, that in the comparatively recent period -- just prior and subsequent to the Geneva summit -- the USSR had unilaterally suspended the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe, taken some SS-20 missiles off standby alert, extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions four times, put forward compromise proposals at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm which meet the United States and NATO countries halfwary, and advanced a realistic program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

As for the United States, it is curious that among the list of "initiatives" cited by U.S. representatives the proposal by Washington..." to talk with the Soviet Union about nuclear tests" was probably the most "radical." But if you talk about the U.S. stance at the arms control talks, then, as Col Gen N.F. Chervov observed, "the arms race is programmed into that very stance." However, he continued, there is only one option today: "The nuclear arms race must be stopped and a solution to confrontation sought. Three is no other alternative, for that would mean a race toward nuclear catastrophe."

Leon (Makadden), an artist from California, perhaps summed up most clearly the opinion of many American participants in the meeting. "Surely," he asked," it is impossible to return to the arms race? We must talk not about parity in armaments but in more general terms about the elimination of armaments!"

Incidentally, offical U.S. representatives also spoke quite a lot about the need for disarmament. Only almost every statement of theirs on that score was accompanied by numerous "ifs," "buts," and "it is difficult," The problem of monitoring and verifying [proverka i kontrol] agreements was, for example, again raised as if it were some kind of almost insuperable obstacle to removing the nuclear danger. Again the problem of verification [kontrol] But even if the United States considers national means of verification [kontrol] "inadequate" and is not satisfied by the reliability of on-site inspection [inspektsiya], then, as a middle-aged American woman suggested, could intermediaries from third countries help resolve the problem? It is well known that such assistance was offered by the leaders of the "Delhi Six."

The official U.S. representatives' response was just to shrug their shoulders, hinting at their misgivings about the competence of third countries.

Nor did what Washington's envoys had to say about the "Star Wars" program spring any surprises. Avoiding a businesslike examination of the problems of banning space strke arms, they clearly intimated that instead of preventing an arms race in space, on which agreement was reached at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit, Washington would like to draft and ratify "rules' for conducting such a race.

But the Washington administration is not the whole American people, who -- as was shown once again by the statements made by ordinary members of the U.S. delegation -- are distinguished by reason and realism.

Sonnenfeldt's 'Neoglobalist Apologia'

PM191145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev: "Two Approaches to Regional Conflicts. At the Soviet and U.S. Public Meeting in Jurmala"]

[Text] It is sometimes the case that a brief retort or question posed during a debate can say far more than a lengthy statement. It was so on the third day of the Soviet and U.S. public meeting in Jurmala.

"Can you name just one region in the world which Washington does not regard as a sphere of vitally important U.S. interests?"

The question was put to H. Sonnenfeldt, who, in delivering on behalf of the U.S. delegation the main report on the theme "Regional Conflicts and Ways of Settling Them," tried to justify the White House's neoglobalist course by saying that the administration had to protect America's vital interests -- be it in the Near East, southern Africa, or the Pacific. U.S. weapons and military bases pop up wherever, in Washington view, these interests are threatened or may come under threat -- that was the gist of former senior National Security Council staffer H. Sonnenfeldt's report. As a result the world is now basically encircled by U.S. bases and military facilities of which, according to press figures, there are around 3,000.

Is that why the former White House staffer exploded and accused the person who asked him the "awkward question" of an "unobjective reading of history"? But no spheres from Washington's claims were named. Not one.

Sonnenfeldt's speech, which by no means expressed the view of a "private citizen," was noteworthy not only for its neoglobalist apologia. The speech clearly reflected Washington's reluctance to seek effective methods of settling and eliminating regional conflicts.

"There are no sure military technical solutions. This must be understood," the Soviet keynote speaker, N.V. Shishlin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee subsection, observed. Washington is disinclined to recognize this. Sonnenfeldt and G. Kemp, former leader of the National Security Council Near East section, who was also participating in the discussion, made it clear that talks and compromises are all political sentimentality as far as Washington is concerned. But military strength and interference in other countries' affairs, direct or indirect, are the trump card.

But, in admitting this, the U.S. representatives were basically shifting the blame for the tension in the world onto the Soviet Union. G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, properly rebuffed these attempts.

Attention must also be drawn to the following fact: The idea that the "problem of settling conflicts must stand right alongside the problem of curbing the arms race, above all in terms of nuclear arms," was rejected by the U.S. debate participants. Yet only a short-sighted politician can fail to acknowledge that the curtailment of the arms race is an exceedingly effective way of settling and guarding against international conflicts.

U.S. Media's 'Shameless Abuse' Hit

PM221301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev: "Invitation to Honesty. At the Jurmala Meeting of the Soviet and American Public"]

[Text] The latest day of the Jurmala debate was devoted to the role of the mass media in shaping public opinion. This day, too, did not avoid surprises or, rather, sensations.

"The atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima to save thousands of Japanese and to save the lives of the American soldiers and, if you like, even the Russian involved in the war." This statement resounded in the stunned auditorium, made by Ben Wattenberg, editor of Public Opinion magazine and an offical member of the U.S. delegation at the Jurmala meeting.

If he could bring himself to say such a thing in the Soviet Union in the presence of many hundreds of delegates, you can only imagine what he and his colleagues say to their readers about life in the Soviet Union and the political situation in the world. Not that there is any need to guess, for you have only to turn to the results of an American public opinion poll. Some 44 percent of Americans do not know that the USSR and the United States were allies in the struggle against fascism, and approximately 30 percent of people polled in the United States sincerely believe that America fought against the Soviet Union in World War II.

According to the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, only 3 percent of our U.S. contemporaries admit the thought that Soviet people understand jokes and know how to smile!

The packed auditorium roared with friendly laughter but quickly fell silent when one of the participants in the meeting asked:

"Do you know which attributes most frequently accompany the word 'Russian' in the United States?" And he at once enumerated them: "cruel, bellicose, malicious," and so forth. People in the United States even describe the weather in our country as "cold, damp, dank, and gloomy."

Day after day the American reader and viewer is subjected to a torrent of shameless abuse against the Soviet Union from the newspaper of pages and television screens. It has been calculated that 200 tendentious books about the Soviet Union are published in the United States every year, and 2,500 articles and many "sensational" reports appear, designed, as a rule, to distort the real picture of Soviet reality.

Could this not be the reason, one of the American participants in the meeting said, why today's average American far more frequently shares the view of the hero of the movie "Rambo" than of G. Washington, the founder of the United States?

... The time came for reciprocal questions and answers.

"Could you cite just one positive example from the life of the Soviet Union and its people?" the same B. Wattenberg was asked from the auditorium.

The American delegate wrinkled his forehead and thought.

"How can I put it?..." he began uncertainly. "During the war years...."

And then he stopped. The effect of inertia, for, in addition to other propaganda posts, B. Wattenberg holds the post of member of the council directing the activities of the CIA-funded Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. What else could you expect from him?

Unlike American propagandists, it was pointed out at the Jurmala forum, the Soviet press organs do not foster hatred toward American citizens in Soviet people or call for the overthrow of the American Administration.

"We are perfectly well aware," B.V. Lomeyko, Soviet delegate and USSR Foreign Ministry ambassador with special assignments, said, "that where there is a lack of trust there is an excess of weapons."

There cannot be freedom without responsibility. Some people, however, under cover of the slogan "Freedom of the press," demand freedom for propaganda of militarism. In our country, the speaker reminded the American section of the audience, a law was adopted way back in the early fifties under which propaganda of war, misanthropy, and enmity among peoples is punishable as a criminal offense. And we do not see here, he said, any limitation on freedom of speech. On the contrary, it is a limitation on freedom of hatred.

The Soviet Union, the Soviet delegate pointed out, gave all possible support to the UN General Assembly resolution adopted in December 1982 containing an appeal to establish order in the mass information sphere, so that it serves the cause of strengthening peace, mutual understanding, and progress of peoples.

At that time the representatives of 131 countries voted for that resolution, with only the U.S. delegation voting against it.

The new information order approved by the world community must put an obstacle in the way of propaganda of enmity and violence and help people to better understand and respect each other. After all it was stated at the Jurmala meeting, it will help people to learn to speak to one another, and not fight each other!

'Conversation' With Wallach, Zhurkin

LD191900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1115 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Conversation with John Wallach, member of U.S. delegation to Jurmala meeting, and Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, first deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Soviet delegate at the debates, by "special correspondent" Andrey Ptashnikov; Wallach comments recorded in English fading into Russian translation read by Ptashnikov; slantlines indicate portions audible in English that differ from Russian translation -- date not given]

[Text] [Ptashnikov] Mr Wallach, how would you assess the progress at the debates currently being held in Jurmala and what aspects would you like to emphasize?

[Wallach] Well, I think the process itself is very important, and I think in that regard it's been a success. It's been a success in terms of a large....

I believe that a very important process is under way, the process of communication among people of our countries. And this alone makes the conference in Jurmala a significant success. The fact that the hall where the debates are being held has been filled to capacity is also very gratifying. The progress of the conference is being widely covered in the press, as well as on the radio and television of the two countries. This alone bears witness to the great interest being shown toward the Jurmala conference.

But I would like to say the following, John Wallach goes on to say, I do not know if you are going to air this, but I believe that the Soviet part of the audience is clearly not representative of the everyday inhabitants of the USSR. Most people in the audience are fakes, they are specialists on international affairs some of whom were even brought specially from Moscow. This does not go along with the main task of the conference: to establish contacts among everyday people of the USSR and the United States.

[Ptashnikov] Mr Wallach, in their speeches all members of the U.S. official delegation have had extremely negative attitudes toward the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. But at the same time, representatives of the U.S. public who are present at the conference in Jurmala, in their pronouncements and interviews by and large support this moratorium. How would you explain that?

[Wallach] Clearly, in our country there are people who support the moratorium and there are people who are opposed to it. I would prefer to see more serious negotiations at the negotiated....It is absolutely clear that there are people in the United States who support the moratorium on nuclear tests. But there are also those who speak against it. As far as I am concerned, John Wallach says, I am in favor of more serious and fruitful talks between our countries on various issues of bilateral relations, and first and foremost on the issues of curbing the arms race. Naturally, the moratorium is a very serious thing, but from the viewpoint of the U.S. Government, which I share, it is only the Soviet side that profits from it, since the USSR has already conducted all the tests it needs at present, but the United States has not yet managed to do that. Thus, the Soviet Union is striving to maintain its superiority in this field. Apart from that, the tests are needed for conducting checks on the weapons systems that have been stockpiled. But still I repeat that there is considerable support for the Soviet moratorium in the United States.

[Ptashnikov] And the last question, Mr Wallach. What is, in your view, the most significant thing about the Jurmala conference?

[Wallach] I think that this is a very major step forward, because this represents a new opening for both sides. It represents... I think that this conference is a step forward, because it has offered another opportunity for both sides to discuss various aspects of relations between them. It has enabled the representatives of the U.S. and Soviet public, and that is of special importance, to take part in a direct dialogue with each other and also to have discussions with official representatives of the USSR and the United States. And those representatives themselves have come to know each other better, because they have been spending a great deral of time together, both during their working hours and during their free time. I hope that that contact to a certain extent, no matter how little it might be, will help the cause of improving Soviet-U.S. relations. We hope that simultaneously with the process of halting the arms race, the process of expanding contacts between the peoples of our countries will also take place.

[Ptashnikov] Well, one can hardly fail to join Mr Wallach in wishing that. But quite a lot of what he said before that, clearly calls for not only an explanation, but for a direct answer as well.

If you, Mr Wallach, are listening to this broadcast now, you can see yourself that your fears that the view you expressed regarding representatives of the Soviet Public participating in the Jurmala conference will be dropped from the program, were unfounded. And you must know for the future, Mr Wallach, that we are not afraid of publicizing the viewpoint of our ideological enemies. However, we also, believe it to be our duty to refute in an appropriate way any inventions regarding our country, any attempts at distorting the truth. And now, over to Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich, Mr Wallach, who just gave an interview, said that all the representatives of the U.S. public who are present at the conference in Jurmala are everyday people who expressed a wish to come to our country and indeed to participte open heartedly in our discussion. And, regarding the representatives of the Soviet public who are taking part in the conference, that they are preselected people, specialists who come all the way from Moscow. What can you say to that?

[Zhurkin] I must say that both in the group of the Soviet public and in the group of the U.S. public there were people who are better educated in the issue of international relations, who were prepared in a better way -- not in the sense that someone had been training them in a special way, but in the sense that they are just well acquainted with those issues. And it was clear from the questions asked by both U.S. and Soviet delegations that they were knowledgeable, well-informed people. On the other hand, there were many questions of a completely different nature which in an absolutely clear way indicated that these were people who do not specialize in Soviet-U.S. relations or international relations, questions which were rather plain, I would say from the field of everday life, concerning the attitude of Americans toward the Soviet people, or the attitude of Soviet people toward the American people. Well, and this is, so to speak, yet another American idiosyncracy: To take a routine public meeting and to try to discredit the Soviet part of this meeting and to embellish the U.S. part. But in reality, that position is not fair.

[Ptashnikov] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, many of the representatives of the U.S. Administration who were due to come to the conference in Jurmala, high-ranking officials, refused to come to our country. And those who did come made an attempt, at any rate, in the beginning of the discussion, to limit it to some kind of issues of secondary importance and to avoid discussing the most crucial issues of the current international situation or relations between the two countries. What can you say on that subject?

[Zhurkin] Well, first about those who did not come for one reason or another -- after all, that is their personal business -- if they want to come to our country, fine, and if they don't, fine too. As I see it, those who did not come were extreme hard-liners. But one must say that their colleagues, official representatives, have fully compensated for their absence with their hard-line pronouncements, their speeches wich literally dozens of times distorted historical facts, and in general, calling a spade a spade contained outright slander on our state, on our state order, and on the policies of the Soviet Union. And naturally we, from our side, were seeking to match those vicious attacks with worthy answers. As far as the U.S. tourists who have come here are concerned, we were trying to bring it home to them what the real policies of the Soviet Union are. Indeed, the U.S. side had an intention to fog the central, key area of the Soviet-U.S. relations: the issues of war and peace, the issues of halting the arms race, and the issues of disarmament. The Soviet participants kept placing these issues in the focus of the debates

In the course of the conference, in speeches by U.S. delegates, the thesis on the moratorium declared by our country, the moratorium we have already extended four times, being allegedly suitable only to the Soviet Union kept resounding. Why? Because the Soviet Union seeks to consolidate its military edge.

[Ptashnikov] The same view has just been expressed by Mr Wallach. What can you say to that?

[Zhurkin] Well, above all, that is complete nonsense. That is amazing. By the way, it was also noticeable at this discussion. We present figures, we give facts that reinforce our position, that reveal the incorrectness of the U.S. position. The Americans nod thus, very politely, then another person stands up and again repeats the same U.S. position. It has been said a hundred times over that the Americans carried out a little more than 500. How can you talk in such circumstances? They say no, over the last 5 or 10 years the Soviet Union has carried out more blasts. Well, this is some kind of predictability with the Americans -- it is an adherence to certain established cliches, and a reluctance to listen to the arguments of the other side, or somehow to answer arguments with arguments, and not simply with unsubstantiated affirmations.

It emerged perfectly clearly in this approach to nuclear tests: When facts, data are cited to them, they cannot reject a single fact, not a single figure, but they simply say: No, the Soviet Union has gotten ahead, and that is that. And in general, that is very typical of the current U.S. position, and it is also typical of the propaganda line of the present U.S. Administration.

[Ptashnikov] Victor Ivanovich, I would like to ask you to draw preliminary conclusions about the conference.

[Zhurkin] You know, if one attempts to draw this conclusion, I would like to say that first of all this was, of course, a sharp and frank talk between the representatives of the two sides, and secondly, this talk brought to light not only the Americans' unbelievable lack of information about our country's policy, about the Soviet peace initiatives, possessed not by all, but by many of the Americans, but at the same time, hard-line positions were formulated in the speeches of the official U.S. representatives, of the government representatives. Also, on the whole, they set out fairly frankly the main trends in the behavior of this administration, a line that has led to an aggravation of Soviet-U.S. relations, a line that leads to an increased threat of military conflict.

Meeting Ends

LD191035 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Riga September 19 TASS -- Many participants in the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. Public called it fruitful and important. Today the bilateral dialogue on a broad range of problems determining relations between the Soviet and U.S. peoples ended in the resort city of Jurmala (Soviet Latvia).

American on Desire for Disarmament

LD192136 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 19 TASS -- Richard Graham, an American told journalists after the completion of the meeting of Soviet and American public figures here today, that he arrived in Jurmala to bring it home to Soviet people that not all Americans share the point of view of the current U.S. Administration concerning the "star wars" programme.

During the free debate he wished to put a question to Jack Matlock, head of the official U.S. delegatioin, special assistant to the President for national security affairs, who proclaimed from the conference rostrum that nobody wants disarmament more than the United States Government.

This is not true, Richard Graham told him. The American people want disarmament more than the American Government does. Is it that Mr Matlock had failed to notice that at the 27th CPSU Congress it was stated for the whole world to hear about the USSR's peaceableness. Where is your answer to this?

Graham said that he himself was at one time a member of the United States Government, took part in the programme for developing cruise missiles. He said that his knowledge allowed him to make conclusions today about the danger looming large over all -- the members of government and ordinary people -- if they do not stop on the brink that separates the world from annihilation. There are public opinion polls, strong anti-war and anti-nuclear stands held by United States scientists. He said that all this gave him grounds to believe that the majority of Americans stand for disarmament.

Graham has failed to receive a direct answer to the question he put to Mr Matlock. It is not hard to guess why. The United States Administration, contrary to common sense, continues to reject Soviet ideas of disarmament and universal moratorium on nuclear tests.

PRAVDA: U.S. PLANS 'AIR DEFENSE INITIATIVE'

PM221820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent New York dispatch: "After SDI -- ADI"]

[Text] New York, 21 Sep -- The U.S. Air Force Command has approved a secret program to build up its strike power. The U.S. Defense department bulletin "The Pentagon: Inside View" reports that the program is called "Air Defense Initiative" (ADI) -- by analogy with the infamous "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). It is proposed to allocate approximately $500 million for its implementation in 1987-1991. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary D. Hicks has said that ground forces and the Navy must become actively involved in ADI and "share" their technological innovations with the air force. The Air Force program, he observes, is in everyone's interests because it is aimed at "creating a secure defensive shield capable of protecting U.S. territory against any air attack."

Familiar terminology. SDI, according to the official version, also has nothing in common with attack. It's alleged intention is simply to render nuclear weapons "unnecessary and obsolete."

ADI, as it transpires, is also strictly a defense program which must make the enemy's aircraft and cruise missiles "worthless."

Why, then, are there plans to build the most up-to-date aircraft with variable geometry wings that are "invisible" on radar screens? Why play out the idea of creating supermodern missiles? And why, finally, set up a "bank of scientific ideas" that can be embodied in "the kind of aircraft which will have no fear of any ABM weapons, radars, or antimissile missiles"? Surely not for "defense"?

U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS TRANSPORT NUCLEAR ARMS

LD230819 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The Pentagon uses merchant ships to transport nuclear armaments via the Atlantic Ocean.

AP news agency reports alluding to specialists and government documents made public that at least two dry-cargo ships incorporated into the so-called naval shipments command are used to transport sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles between the United States bases in Charleston, South Carolina, Kingsbay, Georgia, and the Holy Loch base in Britain.

The case in point are "Trident" intercontinental ballistic missiles assigned to "Ohio" nuclear-powered submarines and "Poseidon" intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Even though the United States Department of the Navy refused either to confirm or reject the fact of the use of civilian ships to transport nuclear armaments, information leaked into the press to the effect that submarine-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and also other types of nuclear munitions are regularly ferried by the dry-cargo ships "Marshfield" and "Vega" based in Charleston and the ship "Kilaue" with Pearl Harbour, the Hawaii islands, as its home port.

The militarization of the U.S. merchant marine has been particularly accelerated under the Reagan administration which proclaimed a programme to convert it into the fourth branch of defence. About 120 merchant ships with civilian crews are currently employed on a permanent basis to ferry troops, military cargoes, fuel and military equipment globally.

They are being drawn more and more actively into military manoeuvres within the framework of the operations by the "Rapid Deployment Force" meant for direct United States interference in various parts of the world.

SAVENKO INTERVIEWS TELYZIN ON PRC TALKS

PM221353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GOSPLAN, has visited the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Government. During his visit a detailed exchange of views with PRC leaders took place on questions of Soviet-Chinese relations. An agreement on cooperation in planning between the USSR GOSPLAN and the PRC State Planning Commission, a consular treaty, and a number of documents pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Chinese Trade were signed. Questions relating to longer-term economic cooperation were discussed.

IZVESTIYA correspondent in the PRC Yu. Savenkov asked N.V. Talyzin to share his impressions from the results of the talks in Beijing. In accordance with the course drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is for a serious improvement of relations with the PRC, for transferring these relations into a channel of friendship and good-neighborliness, Nikolay Talyzin said.

I wish to emphasize that we are for honest and open relations with all socialist countries, for a comradely exchange of views; we strive to perceive what unites us and welcome each step along the path to getting the socialist states to come closer together. Speaking in Vladivostok, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that the Soviet Union is ready, at any time, on any level, and in a most serious manner, to discuss with China issues concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness.

Over the past few years, tangible changes for the better have occurred in our relations, which are developing along an ascending line. Contacts on the governmental, parliamentary, and public levels and ties between ministries and departments have expanded. Soviet-PRC political consultations take place regularly. Considerable results have been attained in the area of trade and economic cooperation. The volume of last year's foreign trade amounted to R1.6 billion. It will grow even more this year. The range of cooperation has become broader and there is mutual interest in deepening it further. In accordance with the agreements that have been signed, the Soviet Union is participating in the construction and reconstruction of a number of important PRC national economic projects. Further expansion of cooperation in this field is planned. The Soviet and Chinese economies can successfully complement each other.

This creates prerequisites for expanding our ties. All the same, Soviet-PRC ties still fail to correspond to the potential opportunities at the disposal of our countries. Reserves exist in numerous areas. The Chinese comrades, likewise, have repeatedly emphasized this.

A good foundation for our economic relations exists. However, we would not wish to confine these relations merely to the commercial field and are ready to extensively apply new forms of cooperation based on coordination of joint production and joint utilization of the natural resources of both countries. [paragraph continues]

This also applies to our border regions. In particular, joint development of the hydropower resources of the Amur River is very promising. We shall continue to expand the traditional forms of our trade and economic ties while at the same time searching for new forms, among which are the utilization of compensation agreements, the establishment of production, sharing and, in the longer term, the creation of joint enterprise.

The Soviet Union has noted more than once: our tasks and China's tasks in the area of making use of the advantages of socialism coincide. This creates prerequisites for the development of bilateral relations in the planning field. We have gained a great deal of experience in such cocoperation with other socialist countries. Going over to regular Soviet-Chinese contacts in this area will make it possible for us to examine the promising directions of our trade and economic exchange, and this will provide an opportunity to ensure its stable development on a long-term basis in the interests of the national economies of both countries.

During our stay in China, said N. Talyzin in conclusion, we were shown much consideration, and great hospitality was accorded to us. The discussions were comradely. We exchanged views on practically all the questions of our relations. I am convinced that the opportunities to develop relatons between our countries are far from exhausted. In my view, the talks that have taken place will give a new stimulus to the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

AGREEMENT TO EXPAND BORDER TRADE REACHED

LD221313 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Union and China have agreed to extend border trade. A Radio Moscow reporter was told as much at the Committee for Economic Contacts with Other Countries [organization as heard] here in Moscow. Border trade helps the two countries conduct mutually advantageous exchange of goods which are produced nearby insted of bringing them from far away.

BILATERAL BOOK TRADE ACCORD CONCLUDED WITH PRC

OW211459 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] (Fulmanov), spokesman for the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, who led a USSR delegation of publishers to Beijing to attend a book exhibition, told station reporter that the first international book exhibition held there in the first half of September accomplished much. Delegations from 35 countries participated in it. The USSR booth with 1,300 publications on display aroused the great interest of visitors and experts.

USSR and Chinese publishers concluded an agreement on expanding book exchanges and joint publication. They planned to expand the book trade in cities other than Beijing and Moscow of both countries. They also planned to start selling CHINA PICTORIAL in the Soviet Union, and SOVIET PICTORIAL and SOVIET WOMEN in China.

The spokesman emphasized that all this will contribute to mutual understanding between the Soviet and Chinese people.

PAKISTANI, INDIAN LEADERS CONDEMN ATTACHE SLAYING

PM221707 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Sharp Condemnation of Criminal Act"]

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Sep -- The assassination of the Soviet military diplomat Colonel Fedor Gorenkov was staged by forces trying to destabilize the situation in the region and create difficulties for peaceful relations between Pakistan and neighboring countries, Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, chairman of the Pakistan National Party, stated. Addressing journalists in Karchi, the newspaper DAWN reports, he sharply condemned this criminal act. The present Pakistani Government is acting wholly in the interests of the United States, and that is why it is incapable of defending the interests of its country and people, G.B. Bizenjo stressed.

The assassination in the country of two foreign diplomats -- Soviet and Iraqi -- over a short period of time is indissolubly linked with the Pakistani Government's foreign policy course, prominent opposition figure Sayideb Abida Husseyn stated in a speech at the opening session of the National Assembly (parliament) here. Islamabad's position with regard to the situation around Afghanistan is costing the country more and more.

Delhi, 19 Sep -- The Indian press rejects the Pakistani authorities' official version that the assassination of the Soviet military diplomat was an "act of a reckless individual." This explanation is unconvincing, the newspaper FREE PRESS JOURNAL writes.

SPECIALISTS DISCUSS JOINT INDIAN SATELLITE LAUNCH

LD202326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Slipchenko video report]

[Text] At the headquarters of the Main directorate for Space Research [Glavkosmos] in Moscow, a meeting has taken place between Soviet and Indian specialists concerning the forthcoming launch of an Indian satellite from the Soviet space center at Baykonur. [begin video recording, showing about 16 participants seated around a table, cutting to medium shots of the 6-member Indian delegation, followed by medium shots of some of the Soviet participants.]

Soviet-Indian space cooperation will soon be 15 years old. During that time the Indian satellites Ariabhata, Bhaskara-1 and Bhaskara-2 were launched in our country, and the first Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, blasted into orbit from a Soviet space center.

Analysis of photographs obtained in space makes it possible to achieve intensive agricultural development, monitor natural disasters -- which are a frequent occurrence in India -- or choose sites for the construction of hydropower stations; the country still has an acute energy problem. In a word, space serves the people of India, and the country is very anxious to cooperate with the Soviet Union. This India's space committee. In turn, the Soviet specialists spoke about the state of readiness for the launch.

[Video now shows space Research Directorate emblem incorporating the names USSR and India alongside a diagram of a rocket bearing the logos "Glavkosmos" and "Licensintorg" on its nose section and the word "Vostok" beside it, as well as what appears to be still photograph of a rocket launch.] Here is an artist's impression of the carrier rocket which will carry out the new Soviet-Indian program.

However, for some time now India's cooperation with other countries has been artifically held up. It has to do with the fact that in designing their satellites, Indian engineers have to make use of imported components, for instance those of U.S. manufacture. Under the pretext that U.S. technological secrets could fall into the hands of the Soviet Union and other countries, the U.S. Administration has been trying to hinder India's broad international cooperation. Indian specialists have been spending several days at Bayknour Space Center to assure themselves that original design solutions and technical secrets will remain inviolate in the working conditions offered by the Soviet Union. the new satellite is to be known as IRS-1A.

I asked Professor Rao after the meeting: Does this means that there will be further satellites, 1B and 1C, to follow? [Video shows Slipchenko interviewing Professor U.R. Rao, chairman of the Indian Space Committee]

[Begin Rao in English] Yes, we will have cooperation on 1B and -- hopefully we will have, because 1A is just getting into the picture now, and we certainly will have to talk of 1B...

[Begin Slipchenko superimposed translation] Naturally, there are ideas as regards the 1B satellite. Joint cooperation will continue. Space science provides impetus for new technologies, develops industry, and accelerates progress. As for putting efforts and money into military space programs, this is simply an absuridity which brings no benefit at all to mankind. It offers nothing but misfortune. At international fora the Indian Government has repeatedly come out against weapons being deployed in space. And it seems to me that people should be preserving and increasing all that which has been created throught out the history of mankind. The earth is a wonderful pace, and despite differences of language or religion or different skin colors, people should be combining their efforts in order to preserve the earth, this world which is really quite small and on which we all live. [end recording]

VORONTSOV RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN ENVOY 18 SEP

LD192029 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov today received newly-appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR Maser Hayrani-Nobari in connection with the coming presentation of his credentials and had a talk with him.

YELTSUN, SAYKIN SEND MESSAGE ON SRV ANNIVERSARY

PM191405 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and proclamation of Vietnam's independence Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary B.N. Yeltsin and Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.T. Saykin sent Hanoi Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) City Committee Secretary Le Van Luong and Hanoi CPV City Committee Deputy Secretary and Hanoi People's Committee Chairman Tran Vy the following congratulatory telegram:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow City Soviet we send to you, to the Communists, and to all working people of Hanoi heartfelt congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and proclamation of Vietnamese independence.

Muscovites, like all other Soviet people, are sincerely glad about the fraternal Vietnamese people's successes in the country's economic and social development and in strengthening the gains of the August revolution. We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and between Communists and working people in Moscow and Hanoi are strengthening and developing in the interests of the USSR and the SRV and the socialist community as a whole and are reliably serving the cause of peace and socialism. The recent Soviet-Vetnamese summit in Moscow was a striking new manifestation of the steady development of these relations.

On the national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, all the inhabitants of Hanoi, and working people of the Republic new achievements in socialist building and a fitting greeting to the upcoming Sixth CPV Congress.

Sokotov Greets Counterpart

PM190923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Van Tien Dung, National Defense Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and I myself personally convey to you and all Vietnamese soldiers combat greeting and cordial congratulations on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the country's proclamation of independence.

Invariably following a Leninist foreign policy course and implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet people and Army and Navy personnel will continue to support the fraternal people of Vietnam in the building and defense of socialism.

I express the wish that you and all Vietnamese People's Army personnel will worthily greet the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress with new successes in strengthening the SRV's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

S. Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister.

SRV Leaders Express Gratitude

PM151205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

We express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people for the warm congratulations on the SRV's national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

The people of Vietnam are profoundly aware that the victories achieved by the Vietnamese revolution over more than 40 years are based on the immortal ideas of Leninism and the October Revolution and are indissolubly linked with the selfless assistance and support of the Soviet Union. Relations between our parties and countries, tempered in times of trial, are developing rapidly in all spheres on the firm foundations of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR. The recent summit meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev demonstrated the complete unity of the two countries' assessments of all questions of domestic and foreign policy and marked a new step along the path of developing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The results of the meeting are an important inspirational factor for the Communist Party of Vietnam and all our people, who are struggling to fulfill two strategic tasks -- the building and defense of the motherland -- and to greet the Sixth CPV Congress in a fitting manner.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, success in fulfilling the impressive tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

May the relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union steadily strengthen and develop.

Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council;

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

DOBRYNIN MEETS WITH GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD221814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1721 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep [TASS] -- Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the eminent politician and former president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is stopping over in Moscow. There was a detailed exchange of views on a number of questions connected with the present world situation and with the search for ways to revive international detente, prevent a nuclear war, halt the arms race and reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe. During a discussion of questions pertaining to the state of relations between the USSR and France, both sides expressed the view that their further development in all spheres would serve to strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation and the development of positive tendencies on the world arena.

CHIRAC REJECTS LIBYA'S ROLE IN BOMBINGS

LD221934 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 22 TASS -- France is not going to bow to the terrorists' blackmail, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today said in an interview to the U.S. TV company NBC. He strongly rejected the attempts to charge Libya with involvement in the latest tragic developments in France. Such attempts are known to be continuously inspired by Washington. "No one can claim today that Libya is responsible for acts of terrorism perpetrated in Paris," the French head of government said. According to him, the use of armed force is not a method to fight terrorism. Answering one of the questions, he stressed that the French Government did not at all regret its decision to deny U.S. Air Force planes permission to go through French air space on a piratic raid on Libyan cities last April.

GEOFFREY HOWE 'HYPOCRISY' ON DANILOFF SCORED

PM221646 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "Something About Shadows"]

[Text] British hypocrisy has long served as the standard for hypocrisy in general. British hypocrisy is a concept, the talk of the town. It is claimed that the record -- the national record, of course -- in this sphere belongs to the technical commission which adopted the Vickers-303 machine gun in 1912. The commission's conclusion read: "A very useful weapon for combating hordes of savages, although a very mysterious addition to the arsenal of civilized war."

Much water has flowed down the Thames since then, and still more blood has been shed by British colonialism. Naturally, attempts have also been made to break the aforementioned record. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe recently threw down the gauntlet to the record-breaking technical experts. To use sporting terminology, he did not quite make it, although he got very close to the finish. The Daniloff "affair" -- the affair of the American journalist with another job as a sideline, so to speak -- served as the clay from which Mr Howe intended to fashion his masterpiece. The head of the British Foreign Office called the arrest of the American "multiple operative" a "moral Chernobyl" and added that "this event casts a serious shadow over the Soveit Union's honesty."

The comparison with Chernobyl is from the sphere of blasphemy rather than hypocrisy. But it is worthwhile saying something about the "serious shadow" (I leave aside the legal side of the Daniloff "affair," since it is well known. Particularly to Mr Howe, a lawyer by training, who gnawed the granite of law at Cambridge University and was even attorney general in the Tory cabinet for a while).

The shadow concocted by Mr Howe is one of those that cloud the issue. But the shadow of real dishonesty is cast by precisely those British gentlemen who live in the shade of American diktat and of the American missiles which represent "a very mysterious addition to the arsenal of civilized war."

What is more, the policy of the present British ruling circles is an entire theater of dishonest shadows, if I may put it like this, the seriousness of which is convincingly shown by just the following far from exhaustive list:

The shadow of British terror in Ulster.

The shadow of aggression in the Falkland Islands.

The shadow of repression against colored minorities in Britain (the godfathers of Vickers would say "hordes of savages").

The shadow cast on the compact with the Pretoria regime of apartheid.

The shadow concealing the American bombers which took off from the British Isles to sow death and destruction in Libyan cities.

As we see, there are more than enough shadows -- awe-inspiring like the shadow of Hamlet's father. A gloomy realm of shadows, is it not, Mr Howe!

Translated into Russian, your surname means "how." And so the question arises: How can you blame others, when you cast such shadows yourself?

However, this too is perfectly in the spirit of British hypocrisy....

TURKISH ARMED FORCES BEGIN MANEUVERS 21 SEP

LD222107 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Ankara September 22 TASS -- Land, naval and air force units of the Turkish Armed Forces began exercises, code-named Mehmetcik-86, in western Turkey yesterday. According to the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY, during the exercises which are one of the stages of preparations for large-scale NATO maneuvers display Determination-86 the participating units are to practice teamwork of the armed services and conduct field firing.

The Turkish part of the NATO maneuvers will begin October 9 by an amphibious landing operation in the Gulf of Saros -- the operation in which [word indistinct] U.S., Italian and Turkish naval ships and over 2,000 marines will take part. A total of 12,000 servicemen and large quantities of military equipment will be involved in the maneuvers.

VINOGRADOV URGES NEGOTIATED END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM221130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov article: "Contrary to Common Sense"]

[Text] Reports from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf zone are again attracting attention. Fierce fighting has been flaring up on the Iran-Iraq front. Industrial and civilian targets in the two countries have been shelled and bombed and there have been casulaties among the peaceful population.

It is now 6 years since the start of the Iran-Iraq war, the formal pretext for which as a long-standing territorial dispute. This war has now turned into the largest military conflict since the time of the U.S. aggression n Indochina. According to foreign press information, up to 1.5 million people, around 5,000 tanks and APC's, and almost 1,000 planes and helicopters have been taking part in the hostilities on both sides. Both Iran and Iraq have suffered severe setbacks in their economic and social development, since the damage they have inflicted on each other is estimated at several hundred billion dollars.

Moreover, hostilities have long since gone beyond the bounds of Iran and Iraq and are being conducted in the Persian Gulf. And this is seriously undermining international shipping. Here are just two figures cited the other day by AFP: 220 ships from different countries have been attacked in the Persian Gulf in the almost 6 years of the Iran-Iraq War; 70 people have been killed as a result of these attacks.

The continuation of this bloody conflict accords with the interests of neither Iran nor Iraq and is generating mounting concern among the world community. Nonetheless the conflict is continuing. And, of course, things do not simply boil down -- as Western propaganda tries to imply -- to the "intransigence" of the positions of Tehran and Baghdad. Some people in the West are very much interested in ensuring that the flames of hostilities continue to rage. First and foremost this appies to the Washington administration, which, acting within the framework of the aggressive "neoglobalism" strategy, is not only hampering a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts but is promoting the outbreak of new conflicts.

One cannot fail to see that war between two countries in the region substantially weakens the Near East states' front of opposition to the U.S. -Israeli onslaught. Not only because the war has prevented Iran and Iraq from being active participants in this struggle. It has split the Arab countries into two camps -- supporters of Iran and of Iraq.

At the same time the war has permitted the United States to embark on a massive buildup in its militarist presence in and around the region. This has been reflected in the concentration of a major naval armada in the northwest Indian Ocean, particularly on the approaches to the Persian Gulf; in the creation of a network of military bases in Southwest Asia, the Near East, and Northeast Africa; and in the appearance of a special command -- Central Command (Centcom) -- "responsible" for the region. This has led to the Pentagon's impressive "first" now being raised over the Persian Gulf countries, a first which might bear down upon them if it were believed in the U.S. capital that U.S. "vital interests" in the region were in some kind of danger.

This dangerous prospect cannot fail to cause serious alarm in the world. The UN Security Council recently repeated its call to Iran and Iraq to immediately end all hostilities on land, at sea, and in the air and to withdraw troops to international borders. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the speediest ending of the war and the switching of the Iran-Iraq conflict to peaceful talks. The USSR supports all efforts made within the framework of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization aimed at settling the conflict.

The 6 years of war waged contrary to common sense convincingly show that a solution to the problem cannot be reached on the battlefield. It is time to come to the peaceful negotiating table. This would accord with the national interests of both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEAD ON 'PEACE INITIATIVE'

LD230630 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov:

The package of peace initiatives recently advanced by the Soviet Union is directed at averting the threat of mass annihilation, at ensuring peace and stability in various parts of the world, including in the Arab region, 'Umar al-Hamdi general secretary of the All-Arab People's Congress and general secretary of the International Secretariat of Solidarity with Arab Peoples, said to the TASS correspondent.

"That is why Arab peoples welcome the Soviet peace offensive and highly assess the positive role played by the USSR in curbing aggressive aspirations of imperialism, above all of the U.S. ruling circles." The Arab public, Al-Hamdi pointed out, realized full well what an immense threat to peace was contained in the U.S. adventurist course in the world arena.

The All-Arab People's Congress and the International Secretariat of Solidarity with Arab Peoples, mindful of the importance of resisting the White House's hegemonistic course, he said, repeatedly expressed their support for the Soviet peace initiatives. On the U.S. Administration's demand for cuts in the size of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, Al-Hamdi said that in taking this unlawful and provocative step, Washington was raising the question over the expediency of keeping the U.N. Headquarters on U.S. territory.

SOVIET' SYRIAN SPACE MISSION SPECIALISTS MEET

LD221646 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- A meeting of Syrian and Soviet specialists devoted to the preparation of the scientific program of a joint space flight aboard the orbital complex Mir-Soyuz took place at the Intercosmos Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow from September 15 to 21. The joint Soviet-Syrian manned space mission is planned for 1987. At present the budding Syrian cosmonauts, Munir Habib and Muhammad Faris, have begun the second stage of space flight training at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON OPPOSITION'S PROSPECTS

PY221604 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Somewhere in Santiago, two Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] representatives have held a clandestine press conference during which they discussed the present situation the country is experiencing, and noted the urgent need to achieve a democratic opening and the unity of all Chilean opposition forces.

The following is an extensive report on the press conference held by the two representatives of the PCCh leadership.

They began by saying Pinochet has unleashed the most brutal and terrible criminal repression against the people, the Church, and all Chilean democratic sectors with the purpose of controlling the serious crisis that confronts him.

They added that the people will be able to overcome the state of siege and its consequences, because despite this temporary difficulty they will continue along the path toward democracy and freedom.

The PCCh representatives said that, in view of the situation within the country, Chileans must urgently seek a democratic opening that will encompass all opposition sectors, the Civil Assembly [ANC], the Church, political sectors without any exceptions, and all social organizations that represent national sectors.

They condemned the proclamation made by Pinochet that he will perpetuate himself in power. This was made during the show [the pro-government rally held in downtown Santiago] staged 9 September. The PCCh representatives added that from an objective point of view only 55,000 or 60,000 attended this rally, and that among the thousands brought to the site were a few pro-Pinochet fanatics.

They added this rally illustrated Pinochet's isolation, the disagreements between the Armed Forces high command and the government, and the deep crisis the dictatorship is trying to control through a brutal repression, not only against the Communists, but against all democrats and those who struggle for freedom.

The assassination of journalist Jose Carrasco; the killing of four other democrats, including a PCCh militant; the disappearance of several persons; rampant arrests; repressive actions against the Catholic Church; the expulsion of three parish priests who worked in poor neighborhoods and the arrest of several others, show the brutality that characterizes the tyranny and its fascist nature.

The PCCh leaders said the repression unleashed by Pinochet is also targetted against the national and international press, trying to silence the truth about Chile, both inside the country and throughout the world, and to prevent the people from knowing what is truly taking place in Chile. They also said the government is unleashing a verbal and physical attack against human rights organizations and those who uphold them so as to block a general repudiation and rejection of its crimes.

The PCCh leaders said that in view of the seriousness of the crisis and Pinochet's plans to implement what he calls another 11 September [the date of the 1973 coup against Salvador Allende], it is absolutely necessary to achieve a democratic opening and the unity of all opposition forces without exception on the basis of those agreements already achieved by the opposition.

They said the five points included in the proposal issued by the ANC, which is the largest Chilean opposition group, headed by Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, are a significant step because this may allow the opposition to achieve an agreement that will lead us to democracy without delay.

The PCCh spokesman said Pinochet's maneuvers seek to break the favorable course which the social mobilization and the unity was achieving before, during, and after the successful national stoppage that was held in July.

They also regretted some opposition sectors had undermined the increasing mobilization of the opposition by making an issue of the exclusion [of the PCC party from the opposition dialogue] and by yielding to the plans of Pinochet and the dictatorship to perpetuate himself in power.

They said the upholdance of this position means the opposition has taken a step backward and is treading a path to reconciliation with the dictatorship.

The PCCh leaders said U.S. imperialism is seeking an opening through the ousting of Pinochet and this is why it is pressuring him to establish a democratic transition for 1989, but that the dictator has no intention of following these orders.

The PCCh representatives said the party is willing to achieve a negotiated solution through the holding of negotiations with the military and the Armed Forces but without Pinochet. They added they frankly do not believe this situation is feasible at present, although they do not reject this possibility or the idea of holding them in the future.

They reasserted that, just as was noted by PCCh Secretary General Luis Corvalan in a recent interview granted to APSI magazine, the PCCh will accept its nonparticipation in a future democratic government if this will guarantee a true democratic transition and if it is within the framework of established democratic guidelines. They added that, moreover, as a generous gesture, the PCCh would support such a government and also those measures that would lead to the enforcement in Chile of a full democracy, popular sovereignty, justice, and all the demands of democratic forces.

The PCCh leaders reasserted the party is willing to revise its methods of struggle within a democratic framework because under a fascist dictatorship the methods of struggle are in keeping with the brutal and criminal methods that are enforced; but in a democracy, the methods will be in accordance with the political situation that prevails.

They added the PCC proposes an emergency or temporary government that could be headed by either a civilian or a military officer who will offer guarantees to the entire country. They believe it will be preferable to have a civilian heading this government.

Regarding the arms caches Pinochet continues to discover in shanty towns, seacoast areas, universities, parishes and rural areas, the PCC leaders said all this is part of a clumsy show set up by the dictatorship within the framework of its campaign to justify repression. They noted among those detainees are Communist militants who have been brutally tortured and whose statement, made outside the courts, was manipulated under torture to explain the arms cache show, in which neither the country nor the international community believes. They denied the participation of either the PCC or another opposition force in the introduction of arms caches into Chile because they said that the arms of the people of Chile are in Chile. They are in the hands of the people, even within the military, who today refuse to continue shooting at their brothers. They explained that: we do not need to import arms.

Regarding the attack against Pinochet, the PCC representatives said this incident occurred when the country refused to continue to accept the repression unleashed on 11 September 1973 with the assassination of President Salvador Allende, and which has continued until today through the perpetration of cowardly crimes and a rampant repression against the people. They added that this attack ocurred when the entire country understands that the main obstacle to democracy is Pinochet and his regime. They said that, within this framework, it is possible that in a bold and courageous act, people from the masses might have dared to try to kill the dictator. We believe this is a legitimate action. If perpetrated by a group of honest people, they deserve respect just as the German General Rommel deserved it when he tried to kill Hitler. If perpetrated by a military faction, we are led to think they are trying to kill a man who is leading the Armed Forces to the precipice and to the destruction of these organizations as national institutions.

Regarding violence, the PCC leaders said the repression that the regime has implemented over the years cannot be compared with the violence to which the people are resorting to defend themselves and achieve a democratic opening.

They said if we had had armed men to impede Jose Carrasco's assassination and kill those who killed him; if we had had the possibility of impeding the kidnapping and homicide perpetrated against Jose Manuel Parado, Manuel Guerrero and Santiago Nattino, we would not have hesitated to resort to violence to impede these crimes.

KUDRIN: U.S. BLAMES LEFT FOR CHILEAN 'CALAMITIES'

LD191143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpt] A dirty propaganda campaign is being conducted in Chile which lays the blame for all calamities on the left-wing forces and communists, who are allegedly being supplied with arms by the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua. Strange as it may seem, this version is being actively supported by Washington.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL quoting a certain high-ranking U.S. Government official alleges that the USSR and Cuba are inciting Chileans to demonstrate against the junta. Another State Department official went so far as to say it was greatly to the advantage to the left-wing forces to have the bloody dictator in power and not to overthrow him. Why? Well, it seems so that they can appear as heroes in the eyes of the people. See what verbal blasphemy come from official Washington. [passage omitted]

U.S., CHILE NAVAL EXERCISES SHOW 'CLOSE TIES'

LD221617 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vasiliy Kharkov, a TASS news analyst:

The joint U.S.-Chilean naval exercises beginning today in the Pacific, in close proximity to the Chilean shores are fresh evidence of the close ties linking Washington with the dictatorial Pinochet regime. The exercises are of a clearly militaristic character, since their aim is a build-up of military preparations in the region. But at the same time they are also a show of Washington's military-political support for the brutal Chilean dictatorship. This demonstration is the more obvious that it has been launched soon after the state of siege was clamped down on Chile in the wake of the attempt on the life of Pinochet.

According to a report in the newspaper EL MERCURIO, in the course of the exercises which are to last more than three weeks, joint operations of American and Chilean Marines supported by U.S. war ships and planes will be practice. A U.S. naval squadron, including two cruisers, a frigate, a submarine and auxiliary vessels, has arrived in the area of the exercises. The very fact of the appearance of U.S. naval ships off Chile's coast is a manifestation of the doctrine of neoglobalism elevated to the status of government policy of the USA.

The participation of the Chilean Marines in the exercises is regarded at the Pentagon above all from the viewpoint of training these units as a punitive force for the suppression of the mounting movement of resistance to the dictatorship. These far-reaching intentions of Pinochet's American patrons are the more indicative that the campaign of terror in Chile has generated frementation among the Armed Forces, on which the dictator banks above all.

The state of siege clamped down on Chile by Pinochet has resulted in a further toughening of the regime of violence and repressions. Over the 13 years after the dictator came to power, more than 40,000 people have been killed in Chile and nearly 3,000 have been reported missing. Ever new names of the patriots are now added to the long list of the victims of terror.

By its support for the Pinochet regime Washington is only giving a free hand to the dictatorship in its campaign against the human rights, against the striving of the Chilean people for freedom and democracy. Following the current military-political action, which is demonstrating that support, new American financial props will follow for the dictatorship. As the American press said, the point at issue is a 250 million dollar loan within the framework of the World Bank and three loans of the Inter-American Development Bank worth a total of 293 million dollars.

WOULD-BE HIJACKERS KILL 2 MILITIAMEN IN UFA

LD221608 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- On the night of September 20, 1986, two armed criminals, N.R. Mantsev and S.V. Yagmurzhik, commandeered a taxi in the city of Ufa and forced the driver to go to the airport. Trying to shake off pursuers, they shot and killed two militiamen, Senior Sergeant Z.N. Akhtyamov and Junior Sergeant A.G. Galeyev.

At the airport the criminals managed to seize a TU-134 airliner which made a stopover in Ufa en route from Kiev to Nizhnevartovsk with 76 passengers on board. During their capture of the plane the criminals opened fire and killed two passengers. The criminals were later found out to be drug addicts.

They were killed as a result of resolute measures taken by state security and militia personnel who displayed great personal valor and high professional standards during the operation. The crew and the passengers were not hurt during the operation to free the plane.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL CLEAN-UP

First Unit 'Ready' for Operation

LD222011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [A. Krutov -- identified by screen caption] the first unit at the Chernobyl AES is ready to go into operation. Almost 5 months have passed since the accident occurred at the Chernobyl AES. At the time the gardens were in bloom; now see what a rich harvest of apples has grown here. Admittedly, it is not to be picked this year. Much has changed here in that time. The main road, where the equipment moves along in a powerful flow, has been expanded. A duty tour settlement has been created at Zelenyy Mys, where those working at the station live. New settlements and villages for the evacuated have appeared. The main thing is that radiation has dropped very noticably. [Video shows helicopter over station, apples on trees, main road seen through windscreen of vehicle, rows of new-looking houses]

The stricken reactor is not emitting radioactivity. The surface of the unit has been covered with a special solution, so there is less radioactive dust. A concrete wall has been constructed next to the destroyed side of the reactor. Entombment of the fourth unit is in full swing. At the same time, preparations are being carried out for the start-up of the first and second reactors. There they are. [video shows outside of reactor with much debris on top, and another reactor] The distance from the first unit to the fourth, stricken by the accident, is about 400 m. This is the encased control panel for the first unit. The operators work here. [video shows control room and operators] The physical startup means that the conditions have been created in the reactor for a controlled nuclear reaction.

[E.N. Pozdyshev, director of Chernobyl AES -- identified by screen caption] An enormous amount of work has been done, of course. After such a long time and great impressions, we are again entering a period of normal utilization and leaving behind the events that affected us.

[Krutov] Today's session of the government commission was devoted to this event.

[A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- identified by screen caption] The unit has been well prepared for start-up, and I think that a gigantic amount of work has been carried out in a very short time. And the work is very conscientious. So I think there is every reason to count on this unit to work well. A number of important changes have been made in the construction in certain places -- in the control system and the position of the control rods -- and so on, with a view to enhancing the stability of the unit in irregular regimes. Various kinds of accidents will not be able here to bive rise to those changes that took place in the accident.

[Krutov] Nevertheless, the first unit is situated 400 m from the stricken fourth unit. Work is still going on there to entomb it. Is it not dangerous?

[Aleksandrov] No, it is not dangerous. The resolution of energy problems is an extraordinarily important task for the whole of mankind, and the fact that nuclear power generation allows unlimited energy resources to be brought to man's activity plays an enormous role. And so, neither this accident nor those that occurred earlier in the United States, Germany, or Great Britain have affected the development of nuclear power anywhere. Of course, this has to elicit a greater feeling of responsibility in controlling these systems, but the general course of developing nuclear power will, of course, continue.

Gostev Outlines Compensation

LD200219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read introduction followed by video recording of statement by USSR Finance Minister Gostev at 19 September news conference in Moscow on the accident at the Chernobyl AES]

[Text] There was a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today on questions of aid rendered to the people who suffered from the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Participating in it were Comrade Gostev, USSR minister of finance; Comrade Gladkiy, chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Comrade Shchepin, first USSR deputy minister of health; and Comrades Revenko and Kamay, first secretaries of Kiev and Gomel oblast party committees, respectively.

[Begin Gostev video recording] Naturally what happened at Chernobyl did not only cause physical damage to people and moral damage, but also material damage. It often is wondered, and the question, so to speak is asked sharply: How much did Chernobyl cost you? It is not just a matter of money, of course, and I would say that we must look more widely at this subject, and in a more responsible way.

Of course, it was people who suffered first and foremost.

According to the calculations we have made, the events in Chernobyl will damage us economically to a sum of roughly R2 billion. For example, we lost part of the power station, which costs around R400 million for one unit. We also lost the part of the fixed assets which have been closed down [zakonservirovali], including the enterprises which were there, and the housing in the area of the accident which is not being used now. We also view this as a loss.

There were other losses including losses in output at the enterprises (?and) organizations (?of) kolkhozes and sovkhozes, that is in agriculture in the area of the Chernobyl power station, and also losses connected with the fact that electricity is not being (?fully produced). Material help was given to the families of those who died. Pensions were established in connection with loss of a breadwinner. Compensation was established for all citizens evacuated from the evacuation [otchuzhdeniye] zone of the Chernobyl AES for the property which they lost according to the following schedule: Regarding domestic property, we paid R4,000 to single citizens, R7,000 to a family of two, and above this another R1,500 for every other family member. All insurance obligations were met, but, in addition, the state fully compensated the population's losses above the insured sums, irrespective of whether the people were insured or not. We regarded this as an extraodinary event, and so we gave the maximum help. The insurance paid out in total exceeded R100 million.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 September carries a similar report which adds the following here: "We have begun issuing to those citizens who need it no interest loans of up to R5,000 with 15-year repayment terms, to set up house. We also have adopted a proposal to pay cash benefits of R30 per month for people who lived in the disaster area because of the limits on their consumption of foodstuffs."]

I would like to note something else. We cared for the little children, and for all the children who were evacuated from here. The state took on their maintenance without payment, including their food, their stay in kindergartens, and so on. People were given free holidays in sanatoria and rest houses. People were (?accomodated) in state housing and received apartments or individual houses, and they received individual houses for free, just like the state apartments.

[Moscow Domestic adds: "All of the people have been resettled. In a word, a great, great deal has been done. People have received enormous moral support. All are ready to work, they are working, and they have their homes and are leading a normal life."

Further Report

LD202256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1748 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Press conference on aid rendered to the population affected by the accident at Chernobyl AES on 19 September at the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Press Center, chaired by Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadeshev, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, with Boris Ivanovich Gostev, USSR Minister of Finance; Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom of the Ukraine Communist Party; Ivan Ivanovich Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Oleg Prokopiyevich Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health; and Aleksey Stepanovich Kamay, first secretary of Gomel Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Gostev] What happened in Chernobyl, of course, wrought damage for us not only in terms of people and moral damage, but also caused us material damage.

It is often queried, and the question, so to speak, pointedly posed is how much did Chernobyl cost you? It is not just a matter of money, of course, and I would say that we should take a wider view ot this subject, and a more responsible view. [passage omitted]

Wages: Virtually all the people who are employed in the Chernobyl AES zone received double wages. Those who were directly involved in the accident have received even higher rewards for their labor in difficult conditions. They also worked a shorter day, and still do.

Soviet people here, and progressive people abroad, responded most sympatheticlly to the Chernobyl incident, and tried to give and gave, as much material assistance as they could. I should inform you that about R500 million has been received in voluntary contributions from the population, from work collectives, or individuals who contributed their savings, their own money. We have received, and are in receipt of contributions from foreign citizens and organizations; sums worth about R1.5 million have been received from foreign countries and citizens.

I should like to say here that a great deal of help has been given to people -- although material aid is of course not the most important thing -- people have received a vast amount of moral support, all have been fixed up in jobs. People are working, have their own housing, and are living normal lives.

[Gladkiy] All working people who were evacuated continue to receive their average salary, maintain an unbroken employment record, and receive the corresponding benefits and compensation they received in their original place of work, until such time as they are fixed up with a job. If, for instance, they are given a job for which the salary is lower than the average salary in their original place of work, they maintain their salary.

I would like to say, too, as concerns those working people who have been brought in to eliminate the consequences of the accident: First and foremost, the appropriate conditions have been created for them. A shorter working day, extra leave, three high-calorie meals a day free of charge, are provided in accordance with a food allowance which could, so to say, which has a higher calorie rating to meet the needs of the situation which applied at the time. Appropriate individual means of protection were created, and not only individual ones, but also other means of protection. And after completion, that is, the work was organized on the duty tour method; after each tour of duty, each specific period of work, people, that is, the workers, were taken to specific places for a rest and so on.

[Pyadyshev] Thank you, Ivan Ivanovich. And now, questions, please.

[Cockburn] FINANCIAL TIMES, Patrick Cockburn. Could you tell us how many people have been evacuated up to date? And how many people have returned since...

[Pyadyshev] Grigoriy Ivanovich, that is for you, probably.

[Revenko] That question appears to be mine because it relates primarily to Kiev Oblast. A total of 90,251 people have been evacuated. As you know, two villages have gone back: Normal life is proceeding there, the radiation background there is normal. No further evacuation of people in Kiev Oblast was carried out.

[Cockburn, in English with subsequent Russian translation]

[Pyadyshev] Over to you, Aleksey Stepanovich.

[Kamay] In Gomel Oblast, 18,000 people were evacuated. This entire population is now living in a new place of residence.

[Pyadyshev] [Word indistinct] Denisov, correspondent of TRUD asks: What guarantees for medical care are envisaged for those who have become or may become ill as invalids as a result of the accident at the AES?

[Shchepin] It should be said that today we see our main task as bringing about a systematic medical monitoring of all those who, in one way or another, were in the accident zone. These people are primarily those who have been evacuated, adults and children, and those who were in adjoining areas. We are currently compiling an all-union register; that is, we are starting to compile the appropriate medical documentation in order to carry out systematic observation of all these people. And not just observation, but also in order to intervene in all cases where circumstances require it, or where the state of their health requires treatment.

To date, as a result of the work we have already carried out, we can say with complete conviction -- and we are certain of this -- that we shall find no more cases of radiation sickness, acute radiation sickness; we shall not register any more.

I can say that essentially, we have not had fatalities among all patients who were subjected to medium- and high-level radiation. Only those patients who received ultra-high level radiation died. A total of 299 people were hospitalized with suspected radiation sickness, Now, in the case of a number of patients the question of registering them as disabled is being examined. For the moment, only a minority of them are in hospital. Today, before coming out to this press conference, I checked the figures, and I was told that 11 people in all are still in the hospital. Three of these are in Moscow hospital No 6, and eight are in Kiev. The rest are convalescing in sanatoria, and in the case of some of these, after the convalescent treatment is ended, the question of registering them as disabled will be examined.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are there still fears that new and unforeseen cases of radiation or sickness will emerge? When will the situation in Chernobyl be wholly normalized, that is, when will it be possible to say that the danger has passed?

[Pyadyshev] Oleg Prokopiyevich, may I ask you?

[Shchepin] Well, first of all, concerning the possibility of contamination among the population, I have already answered that question: We have now examined several hundreds of thousands of people, and this examination testifies that we have found no new cases of radiation sickness and shall find none. At the same time, however, we understand that the repair work at the atomic station still has not been completed. It is still going on, and for this reason very strict medical monitoring is being carried out of the possible doses being received by those working at the power station. Danger will be wholly excluded when the repair work is ended.

[Pyadyshev] It can also be said, too, that the events in connection with the Chernobyl accident have given rise everywhere to a very positive reaction. People from virtually every country responded to this benevolently. In the fraternal socialist states, we were aware of their concern and worry together with us, and in the countries of the Third World. We are grateful to the governing authorities in the United States of America, Britain, France, and West Germany and other Western countries, for the understanding of our issues and our problems, and for the assistance which they gave. And, of course, we are very, very grateful to those public figures, scientists, and doctors who extended a hand in sympathy and help to us.

Vedernikov Comments

PM221724 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition p 6

[Unnamed TASS correspondent interview with G.G. Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Chernobyl: Final Stage of the Work" -- date and place unspecified]

[Text] The courageous struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident as quickly as possible has been continuing for more than 4 months. The implementation of large-scale and vigorous measures has made it possible to fundamentally change the situation at the AES and the adjacent territory. It is now the final period of work. This TASS correspondent was told about this by G.G. Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the government commission to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident.

The measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident have been divided into several stages or types of job. One of these is to build water storage installations which will be filtering dams -- solid barriers filled with a special radionuclide-suppressing material. The plan envisages the construction of 131 filtering and protective installations. Currently 111 have been built and the remaining 20 are at the completion stage. The final dam on Belorussian territory will be commissioned 25-26 September.

In this regard the fears that water could be contaminated during a flood are receding. Scientists have checked the materials from which the dams are being built and have confirmed that there are no grounds for concern. Moreover, a whole series of projects to drill special drainage wells alongside the cooling pond in the northern part of the Pripyat River and other areas is being carried out. This work will also be completed in October.

Active work is under way to decontaminate the AES territory. Currently this work has virtually been completed. In September the station's industrial area will have been completely decontaminated, soil will have been removed, and concrete slabs laid. It is already possible to walk in areas which received dozens or even hundreds of roentgens of radiation. Of course, it cannot be said that the background radiation here is just as normal as anywhere else, but it makes it possible to prepare to start up the station and carry out all the remaining work.

The main thing is to build the so-called "sarcophagus" under the affected power unit four. This work was launched in practice at the end of July and a massive volume of it has already been carried out. More than 160,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured in its construction alone. The protective installations have already risen to 41 meters.

Thanks to this it is now possible to go where access was previously restricted to specially protected equipment that reduced radiation by a factor of ten. The work here is now also nearing completion -- it will be finished in late September or early October. There is every reason for this conclusion. We once fell behind in building the protective wall, but we are now back on schedule. We fell behind because a whole series of unforeseen problems cropped up. The commission geared the scientists and specialists primarily to seek unusual technical and scientific solutions. It must be said that people have solved a great deal.

The reactor is now giving off less radioactive substances than an ordinary nuclear power station. The air above us is pure. A special ventilation system is being built which will later maintain conditions [podderzhivat rezhim] in the sealed "sarcophagus." Monitoring instruments have been set up. This will allow us to have all the information about the reactor's behavior at hand.

Answering a question about what condition the first and second AES power units were in and when they would be generating electricity, the leader of the government commission said that the premises have been decontaminated and it would be possible for the repair and operating staff to work normally. The power units will probably start work in October or early November. Decontamination of the third power unit has started. It is also being prepared for recommissioning after a certain time and after its equipment has been inspected and tested.

Shcherbina Interview

PM221528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Power Complex, by IZVESTIYA scientific observer B. Konovalov in Chernobyl: "The Battle Against the Elemental Force of the Atom" -- date of interview not stated]

[Text] Chernobyl -- [Konovalov] Boris Yevdokimovich, how do you, as chairman of the State Commission, assess the state of operations to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyul AES?

[Shcherbina] Briefly, matters have entered the final stage. In the next few days operations to bury the fourth unit of the AES, where the accident happened, will be completed. The concrete wall erected in the past months now rises almost to the level of the collapsed roof of the reactor unit. A cover will be laid on this wall and on the surviving sections of the other walls. A concrete covering will be spread on top of that.

A ventilation system with powerful filters and dosimetric monitoring instruments has already been installed. So the damaged unit will be able to "breathe," and specialists will constantly keep an eye on its condition. The construction of a kind of "sarcophagus" around the damaged reactor will safely isolate it so that it will no longer represent any danger.

There are now no dangerous discharges from the damaged reactor. This gives rise to the possibliity of starting up the AES again. Partitions have already been erected in the AES machine room between the third unit and the damaged fourth unit, and also between the second unit and the third, which will not operate for the time being. [paragraph continues]

The radiation situation in the machine room is entirely normal. People work freely there.

The first unit is practically ready to be started up. Physical experiments are in progress to check its readiness for work. All the electricity substations and electricity transmission lines have been checked, and they are ready to receive electricity. Representatives of all the machine building ministries whose equipment is installed at the station have checked its readiness for work, and replacements have been made where necessary. The safety of all systems has been checked. I believe the first unit at the Chernobyl AES will be recommissioned at the beginning of October. And after that the second unit, where preparatory work is also in full swing now.

Thus all the calculations made by specialists at the end of April and the beginning of May are being put into practice, thanks to the selfless, courageous work of thousands of people. In the winter period, when the demand for electricity increases, the Chernobyl AES will be functioning.

[Konovalov] How will the work of the personnel operating the AES be organized, where will people live? They cannot return to their old apartments at the moment...

[Shcherbina] AES personnel have to have a high level of training -- in such responsible work, you must not lose your professional skills. Therefore all those who are to work on the units at the Chernobyl station, and that means some 3,000 people, have undergone special retraining at training centers and also at operational AES's in the country. Now they are to take examinations before starting work again.

For the time being the first and second units will be operated by the tour of duty method. The operating personnel will come here to work for a specified term. The Zelenyy Mys tour of duty settlement has already been prepared for people to move in. It was designed and built in a very short time. It has modern houses with every convenience. A freeway has been built to the settlement, which will ensure rapid communications with the AES.

For the time being, the power workers' families will live in Kiev and Chernigov. Well appointed housing is now being prepared there for approximately 10,000 people. It has also been decided to build a new city for the power workers in the next 2 years, on the banks of the Dnepr. In the fourth quarter of this year the architects and planners are to submit the documentation, and construction work will begin there this year. We are proposing that the fraternal republics help with the construction of this new city, and the task will be quickly resolved.

During these terrible months, the assistance from the whole country has been highly effective. In Kiev Oblast alone, 52 new settlements were built in virtually 1 and 1/2 to 2 months for the people evacuated from the danger zone adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. Many thanks and heartfelt gratitude to all who ome to the assistance of the victims and who helped and will help to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

[Konovalov] Boris Yevdokimovich, the events at Chernobyl naturally drew everyone's attention to nuclear power. What lessons have been learned from it? Will the program of AES construction be cut?

[Shcherbina] Nuclear power will develop -- that is an objective necessity for our country. You cannot, and indeed should not, stop scientific and technical progress or the development of civilization. We do not reject cars, aircraft, railroads, or maritime transport just because accidents happen. But of course, very serious conclusions have been drawn from the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

As already reported, a special USSR Ministry of the Nuclear Power Industry has been set up. Two ministers have flown to Chernobyl with me: A.I. Mayorets, minister of power and electrification, and N.F. Lukonin, minister of the nuclear power industry. The Chernobyl AES, like other AESes, is now being transferred to the jurisdiction of the new ministry. The ministers are resolving on the spot all the complex questions of preparing for the resumption of work at the Chernobyl AES, and they will continue to work in close contact.

Of course, exceptionally great attention will be focused on questions of the safe running of AESes. To this end a broad package of practical measures is now planned and in some places existing systems will undergo reconstruction [rekonstruktisiya]. In future a new generation of nuclear reactors will certainly appear, at which safety will be increased and every measure will be adopted to ensure that the nuclear reaction cannot get out of control in any circumstances. Specialists are working on this now.

As for the plans for developing the nuclear power industry, which occupy a very important place in our country's Energy Program, these plans must be fulfilled. Of course, there will be some partial changes. For instance, because of the accident, the completion of the construction of the fitth unit at the Chernobyl AES, which was scheduled for startup, has been postponed. Because people have been diverted to emergency work, the commissioning of new capacities at the Khmelnitskaya AES will be postponed slightly. But these are details which do not alter the overall strategy.

Of course, terrible events like those at the Chernobyl AES causes us to analyze critically the whole of the path we have traveled and think about the future with the utmost seriousness. It mustr be said that these events sharply increased the creative activeness of specialists and scientists -- very many interesting proposals are coming in whose implementation will raise the standard of the nuclear power industry.

[Konovalov] Questions of nuclear power safety will be discussed in Vienna on 24 September at a special session of the IAEA General Conference. What will the Soviet delegation be proposing?

[Shcherbina] A preliminary conference of experts was held in Vienna, at which questions of the safety of nuclear power were discussed comprehensively. The Soviet side made number of constructive proposals on concluding a convention on measures of notification of cases of accident at nuclear reactors at not only civil, but also military sites. A second convention, which will be discussed in Vienna, concerns questions of international assistance in the event of accidents at nuclear reactors. It must be noted that today not only have many nuclear power stations been built, but many research reactors are also in operation. By no means all countries are capable of rapidly adopting comprehensive measures to ensure the speedy elimination of the consequences in the event of accidents. International assistance could play a tremendous role here.

The IAEA General Conference in Vienna will also examine comprehensively the nuclear safety program. [paragraph continues]

In his speeches M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed the exceptional importance of resolving this problem. And everything possible must be done to ensure that nuclear power serves only peaceful goals and never gets out of mankind's control.

Design Faults, Capping Viewed

PM191543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents O. Gusev and A. Pokrovskiy report: "Protective Suit for the Reactor. Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events"]

[Text] We walked down a long corridor in the AES third unit, past the wide open doors of the former laboratories. Notebooks lay open on the tables there, along with half-completed charts. Even some flowers still showed signs of life, although it was some time since they had seen any water.

"Nobody has been in here since that day in April," our escort remarked.

We must admit that the picture of the desolation that had struck in midword or midfigure was no less impressive than the half-destroyed building of the fourth unit. This is probably why the words of our companion, spoken as if without any logical transition, became understandable:

"Every AES should have its own chief physicist without whose approval nothing can be undertaken at the station!"

Do we always manage to keep in step with scientific and technical progress? Or more correctly: Do we always understand our responsibility for the correct utilization of the implements of production created in the course of scientific and technical progress? The question concerns literally everyone of us, whether we are on duty at the control panel of an AES, on the bridge of an ocean liner, or in our own kitchen. Indeed, how many fires and casualties have there been from the explosion of domestic gas stoves and defective television sets?

To some degree, technical thinking offers protection against chance or incompetence; not without reason have we even coined the term "foolproof." The sense of this not very parliamentary expression is that of creating such a system as would protect itself against incorrect handling. But all the same, a nuclear reactor is not a gas stove, and as it turned out, the creators of the Chernobyl high-power pressure-tube reactor, superior to its counterparts in many respects, failed to foresee the chain of persistent violations of its operating regulations.

There is of course a definite miscalculation here on the part of the designers. But truly it is with disappointment and bewilderment that one rereads now the following words from A. Petrosyants' book "Atomic Energy in Science and Industry" [Atomnaya energiya v nauke i promyshlennosti] which was published back in 1984 in an extensive enough edition: "The experience of operating atomic energy installations shows that the undeviating observance of all regulations and instructions ensuring the normal functioning of atomic facilities of all types and designations is an essential and indispensable condition. Deviation from or failure to observe the established standards and norms, and also the inadequate qualifications of AES personnel, can lead to an accident or to serious material losses."

This means that there were regulations and instructions. There were sufficiently weighty warnings. But there was insufficient responsibility and competence for their scrupulous fulfillment. And the design of the AES building was executed by specialists who know what they are talking about when it comes to hydroelectric stations but have little acquaintance with the specific nature of an AES. So maybe for atomic stations it is better to use the monolithic method rather than precast ferroconcrete structures.

And so even today the people who, under the leadreship of AES Deputy Chief Engineer Yu. Samoylenko, are working to clear the roof of radioactive debris are experiencing a particularly hard time. It is difficult to get at it, and you cannot make extensive use of machines. Much thought is needed, and every step forward has to be calculated.

Foremost here are reponsibility and competence: Experienced people have now been assembled at the installation, people who sense their own personal responsibility for the swiftest liquidation of the accident's consequences. We recall how we were struck by a phrase uttered almost casually in passing in one conversation at the station:

"Yes, we are all working the watch method, replacing each other approximately every 2 weeks. But people who really wish personally to do a little more remain for 2 months at a time without violating the established norms. How? Skill and speed of movement in the most dangerous zones."

Indeed, the experience acquired by each worker, each engineer, and each leader in such still unprecedented work is now extraordinarily important for the full completion of all operations. This and the human factor were the theme of remarks by the chief of the No 605 construction administration, G. Lykov, a USSR State Prize winner:

"We established a rational organization of construction work through the concern of one of the first members of the government commission, A. Usanov. The collectives of specialists which have arrived here from various cities are not intermingled. Each collective has been given a particular installation [obyekt], and even the drivers of the concrete trucks have been assigned here from that same collective. This is how things have continued up to the present: One watch follows another, but the people working together are always well known to one another from their former work. In the conditions we are experiencing consideration of this human factor is a great gain."

From the example of a meeting in the office of V. Shramenko, the representative of the Ukrainian SSR Gossnab, we were able to convince ourselves that people know how to collaborate even from their first meeting and endeavor not to offload responsibility onto others. One of the decontamination workers came to him with a request for timber for the construction of winter premises, although he had not had time to fill out all the documents.

"So you need timber in a hurry," V. Shramenko said, not even asking but asserting. Then we heard a phrase which was unexpected from the lips of a supply official:

"I'll sign your request, go to the depot, and we'll fill out the forms later."

If we were to speak of the overall impression gained from our stay in Chernobyl and at the AES site then I suppose it would best be expressed thus: The level of the offensive against the radiation is most effective wherever not only the courage and selflessness of the working people -- but also each worker's professionalism and competence -- are higher. Incidentally, this level can now be measured in the absolutely real meters of the concrete wall being erected around the fourth unit. This unique protective suit for the reactor is rising strictly in accordance with the projected schedules, having already reached a height of 40 meters. The finish was but a few meters [schitannyye metry] away. Although there are still many difficulties here, the specialists are also resolving another no less complex task -- capping [perekrytiye] the shattered unit.

Now the time has come to talk not only of the initiative and competence of the people working directly at the AES at this time. It is known that many of the country's enterprises are assisting in the liquidation of the accident's consequences. And the workers of the Dnepropetrovsk's Babushkin Metal Structures Plant have particularly distinguished themselves in solving the capping problem. They have expeditiously designed and manufactured unique capping girders [unikalnyye balki perekrytiya].

In a word, the site of the accident is being "roofed," as they say, by the human cohesion, the courage, and the competence counterposed to the elemental forces of the explosion. But the "sarcophagus" erected there will still give us much to remember...

Commission Assesses Readiness

LD222218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A session took place today of the government commission for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. An examination was made of the conclusion reached by specialists on the use of the first unit. Our Kiev correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov, reports:

[Sokolov] Today the main concern of communists and the entire collective of the Chernobyl AES, is the speedy commissioning of the first and second units. You see, they must return 2 million kw to the energy system of the Ukraine, that is badly needed during the autumn and winter loads. This is also the main question at the report-back election meetings in the party groups that are going on at the moment. Following the accident at the station, and now with the transfer of work and personnel to the duty tour work method, there are, it is true, just a few of these groups left, as Aleksandr Fedorovich Marinovich, head of the organizational department of the Pripyat party town committee explains:

[Begin Marinovich recording] We shall form more than 30 party groups according to duty tours. Report-back meetings have already taken place in the four remaining party groups. They were all marked by intense activity on the part of communists and a business-like and self-critical atmosphere. For example, I was present at the meeting of the party group in the turbine workshop administration. At the center of communists' attention here was the question of the timely commissioning of the units, the progress of the overhaul and restoration work, the observance of the schedules, the replenishment of the personnel and, of course, the overcoming of certain difficulties which radiation is still causing. And of course, demands were made in a sharp discussion concerning the strengthening of the strictest labor and technological discipline, the starting point here being the lessons drawn from the accident at the power station. [end recording]

[Sokolov] Questions of discipline in particular were discussed at the general party meetings of workers on duty tours which took place earlier, as Vladimir Ivanovich Kholosha deputy secretary of the station's party committee, tells us:

[Begin Kholosha recording] A discussion was held on the tasks of the party organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the results of the investigation into the causes of the Chernobyl accident, and the measures to eliminate its consequences and ensure the safety of atomic power production. There was a self-critical and exacting conversation on the causes for all these misfortunes and the need to strengthen discipline and organization so that such violations should not happen in future. All the party operative personnel underwent a reagitation process [pereagitatsiya]. Part of the operative personnel, those who work on the unit control panels, went on detail to related enterprises and we are quite convinced now that we are heading for the start-up. All overhaul work is completed on the first unit, the document has been signed, and permission given for start-up. At the second, the overhaul of the basic equipment is continuing. Not only are we on schedule, but in the case of the first unit, we are somewhat ahead of it. We shall perhaps even start it up this month.

Estonian Casualties Noted

AU202000 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 20 (AFP) -- More than 3,000 Estonians were sent to work in Chernobyl 800 kms (500 miles) away after the nuclear explosion there on April 26, an Estonian solidarity committee said here Saturday. Estonian doctors had to carry out mass abortions on women refuges from the area of the stricken Ukrainian plant while taxi and tractor drivers were set to work operating agricultural machinery to remove loose soil and replace it with fresh earth.

Some young Estonians, sent to wash contaminated houses and trees, became ill, Ants Kippar, president of a local solidarity committee with Estonian refugees, said. He said more than 3,000 were sent to Chernobyl on the night of May 7. He said some suffered from radioactivity while others suffered the effects of working in hot conditions and sleeping in unheated tents.

The small coastal town of Pernu, with 54,000 residents, was forced to mobilise 900 people to work in the disaster-hit Ukrainian town, Mr. Kippar said, quoting a report by the Estonian Anti-Soviet Resistance Committee. He added that 3,000 Ukrainians and White Russians were sent after the Chernobyl disaster to the Estonian capital of Tallinn. He said the death rate rose after their arrival.

Some young people from Chernobyl, who were sent to Pioneer camps in Estonia, fell ill after spending a day in the sunshine, Mr. Kippar said. He said camp doctors told them not to remove their clothes and they were forbidden to bathe. Several of them died in the camps, he said. By July Estonians had difficulty obtaining butter, cream and meat, produce which had been sent urgently to Chernobyl, Mr. Kippar said, adding that the Soviet authorities had said that Estonia had not filled its production quota.

He added that the Tallin meat combine had been obliged to accept 30 tonnes of Ukrainian meat with a "high level of radioactivity". This meat was mixed with other meat to make sausages, he said.

UNESCO Shows Documentary

AU220919 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Fernand Parizot report]

[Text] Royan, France, Sept 22 (AFP) -- A new Soviet documentary presented at an international film festival here gives an inside look at the desperate fight to control the fire at the stricken Chernobyl nuclear reactor in the Soviet Ukraine. "Chernobyl", a 50-minute documentary, was officially shown at the weekend by the Soviet mission at the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) during the RIENA festival of films on nature and the environment.

It follows the army of workers, technicians, scientists and generals, all dressed in protective clothing, as they struggle to harness the fire at the plant. And it takes the viewer to the "gates of hell", following engineer Veniamine Prianichnikov as he prepares to enter the wrecked reactor itself. The frame freezes as he steps inside, knowing he has only two "safe" minutes in the highly irradiated atmosphere in which to check the state of the reactor and leave monitoring equipment.

As the film unrolls, the commentator repeatedly praises the heroism of the army of workers drafted in to deal with the fire, which followed the April 26 blast at the plant. Victims of the disaster speak of how 65,000 inhabitants of the town of Pripyat were evacuated, without panic, in little more than two hours.

But if "Chernobyl" highlights the heroism of the workers, it also reveals the enormous technical difficulties of the operation to stop it turning into an even bigger disaster. A month after the accident, miners are shown digging a shaft to allow more concrete to be poured under the stricken reactor, their faces unprotected.

The whole scene has a wartime air -- generals and scientists direct operations from a bunker, and at night the workers are entertained by musicians. By day soldiers scour the region, checking for radiation with geiger counters, as houses within a 30 kilometre (20 mile) radius of the plant are hosed down. The film ends at twilight, with the waters of a lake turned blood red by the setting sun.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS 18 SEP POLITBURO SESSION

PM221138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a session on 18 September the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decided to address labor collectives and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in connection with tasks arising in the course of the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution on improving the pay system in production sectors of the national economy and increasing pay on the basis of money earned by labor collectives. [paragraph continues]

The Politburo stressed once again that these important measures must be carried out with the most active involvement of all working people in the relevant sectors and contribute to accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving production efficiency and output quality, encouraging conscientious working people, and ensuring consistant observance of the principle that pay is strictly dependent on the quantity and quality of labor. Confidence was expressed that working people will understand the outlined measures on reorganizing the pay system and through their selfless labor will ensure the successsful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

The Politburo deemed it expedient to introduce additional benefits for Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of servicemen killed in the war. In this connection it is planned to give disabled Patriotic War veterans a 50-percent discount on the cost of fuel for their apartments and to give the wives and parents of soldiers who died defending the homeland, irrespective of any pension they receive, the same discount when paying for housing, fuel, and municipal service.

The Politburo discussed the results of work on examining working people's written and verbal communications to the 27th CPSU Congress. During this work there was an examination of a large number of citizens' communications whose content was determined primarily by the major changes taking place in the life of our society and the Soviet people's support for the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy. In this connection the congress mail contained resolute criticism of things that are hindering the implementation of state plans and drew sharp attention to questions of improving the selection and placement of cadres, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, restructuring of the economic mechanism, development of socialist democracy and the principles of self-management, and intensification of the struggle against mismanagement, red tape, drunkenness, and violations of socialist discipline and legality. The most important of the questions raised by working people have been promptly examined by leading party bodies, the relevant decisions have been made on them, the requisite instructions have been given.

The Politburo ordered union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, in view of the experience of work with congress mail, to step up efforts to eliminate the causes of the valid complaints and observations by the population, to tackle the matters more promptly on the spot, and to persistently eliminate shortcomings in organizing the examination of letters and appointments for working people.

Having discussed N.V. Talyzin's report on his trip to the PRC and the meetings and conversations with PRC leaders, the Politburo noted that such contacts are increasingly becoming part of the practice of relations between the two countries and serve to activate mutually advantageous cooperation between them in various spheres both on the basis of improving already proven forms and by means of seeking the most promising new forms. It was stressed that, in accordance with the course determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will continue to do all it can to make Soviet-Chinese relations acquire the character of sound good-neighborliness in the interests of our peoples and of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also examined some other questions pertaining to implementation of the 27th congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee guidelines on very important spheres of the country's economic and social development and implementation of its foreign policy course.

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN ECONOMY MEASURES VIEWED

LD221945 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have taken a decision on "Measures To Improve Management of Foreign Economic Relations" and "Measures to Improve Management of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Socialist Countries". They provide for major measures in this sphere. These measures are a part of deep-going restructuring of the Soviet economic mechanism carried on in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Starting with January 1, 1987, over 20 ministries and departments will be granted the right to direct export-import operations (including markets of capitalist and developing countries). They will have self-sustained foreign trade firms in their mechanisms. As appropriate prerequisites will develop, such rights will be granted to other ministries, organizations and enterprises.

In economic cooperation between socialist countries it is planned to switch over from primarily trade relations to sweeping production specialization and cooperation. The comprehensive programme for scientific and technical progress of the CMEA member countries up to the year 2000 is put at the basis of all work on cooperation. Provision is made to amplify the concept of developing foreign economic relations between the USSR and the CEMA member countries, which should be the basis for concerting the long-term economic policy and coordination of state plans. The five-year and annual plans of economic and social development for ministries and departments of the USSR, the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics will contain targets for volumes of foreign economic relations with special assignments for CMEA member countries.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

PM191509 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic in 1987. It presents a broad program to intensify social production and improve the people's well-being.

The next issue to be examined was the progress made in implementing the resolution passed by the republic's Council of Ministers "On the Tasks of RSFSR Soviet and Economic Organs Stemming From the CPSU Central Committee Directives on Questions of Speeding up Scientific and Technical Progress."

It was noted that despite certain positive results achieved in the sphere of speeding up scientific and technical progress, these results do not constitute a qualitative breakthrough and the restructuring process is still moving slowly. Labor productivity growth rates have slowed down in industry and the plan to reduce the proportion of manual labor used is not being fulfilled. Thus, in the RSFSR Ministry of the Fish Industry the proportion of manual labor is 54.5 percent and in the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet it is 51.4 percent. As before, obsolete solutions, technology, and equipment are incorporated in projects. [paragraph continues]

The quality of manufactured products is causing particular alarm. The proportion of products in the high-quality category in terms of the total volume of output is negligible. The main reason for these shortcomings is that ministries and departments underestimate the role of science. It was stressed that success can only be achieved by a thoughtful attitude to the selection and placement of cadres in scientific research organizations and design offices and by the personal responsibility being taken by the leaders of ministries and departments for the state of scientific progress in the sectors. A broad program of action was outlined, based on the results of the discussion. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of progress made in gathering Yaroslavl Oblast's harvest.

TWO CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES MERGE IN UKRAINE

AU221003 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] To perfect control over construction in the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1 -- To merge the Ukrainian Ministries of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprise and of Industrial Construction into one single republic-level Ministry of Construction;

2-- To amend and to supplement the 19 December 1978 Law of the Ukrainian SSR on the Ukrainian Council of Ministers (published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOCO SOVETA UKRAINSKOY SSR, 1979, No. 1, p. 7; 1981, No. 24, p. 364; 1984, No. 4, p. 83; 1985, No. 49, p. 1167) as follows:

a) to delete the words "the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises" and "the Ministry of Industrial Construction" from article 24;

b) to supplement article 25, following the words "the Ministry of Motor Transport," with the words: "the Ministry of Construction".

3 -- The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has to take the necessary organizational measures following from this decree.

[Signed] V. Shevhchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 15 September 1986

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS MEETING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

LD200404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Questions of the military patriotic education of young people and training them for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces were discussed in Minsk at a conference of employees of party, local-soviet bodies, public organizations, and heads of ministries and departments and the command of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District. Comrade Slyunkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary spoke at the conference.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22 SEP REPORTED

LD230206 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 22 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altay haver prepared 2 million hectares of fallow land for spring sowing, which is almost a half of the total area allotted to grain. As commanded by the intensive technology, most of the fallow land is being ploughed in a mouldless way with poreserving of stubbles. (0204)

The farms of Gorkiy Oblast have sent off 200,000 metric tons of potatoes, which is 40 percent of the plan. (0600)

Mass harvesting of cotton has begun in southern Kirghiziya. The crop has ripened much later than usual, but yields of up to 30-35 quintals are being obtained by many teams. (0600)

Kustanay Oblast: 2 million metric tons of grain have been sold to the state mainly strong and hard spring wheat. (0800)

The cotton harvest in Turkmenistan is speeding up: 200,00 metric tons of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points in the republic. (1000)

Kokchetav Oblast started delivering its 2d millionth metric ton of grain to granaries, mostly consisting of valuable and strong wheat varieties. [Moscow Television Service in Russian "Novosti" newscast 1030]

Grain threshing and silage corn harvesting are drawing to a close in Novosibirsk Oblast. (1100)

Over 100,000 metric tons of grain are put daily into storages in Kustanay Oblast. Yet there is a shortage of wagons, their supply being below the daily target by 50 to 60 units, whereas those that are supplied are in a disasterous state featuring broken doors, floors, and tops as well as walls smeared with black oil. As a result, mountains of grain have been accumulating at elevators. (1100)

Orenburg Oblast: Socialist pledges for grain sales to the state have been fulfilled: 3.602 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries, including more than 800,000 metric tons of strong and hard wheats. (1500)

ALMA-ATA NOTES GRAIN LOSSES DURING HARVESTING

LD230224 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Summary] Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped on over 21 million hectares or 90 percent of the sown area by 15 September. Grain has been reaped on over 3.4 million hectares the previous week. During the same period 350,000-705,000 hectares, or 17-22 percent of the sown area, was reaped in Kustanay, Tselinograd, Kokchetav, Turgay, and other oblasts.

This is slightly less than in the week before. However, this does not mean that the rate of harvesting has fallen. Most of the combines are now concentrating on picking up the swathes. Following frosts some fields have ripened much more quickly and reaping and swathe lifting are being combined in one operation. Approximately 18 million hectares of grain crops, or 84 percent of the reaped area, have been threshed in the republic since the beginning of the harvest. This has resulted in roughly 19 million metric tons of grain, almost 30 percent more than on the same date last year. The gap between reaping and threshing of grain is insignificant in Turgay, Tselinograd, and Kustanay Oblasts, where 70-95 percent of the reaped area has been threshed. However, the uneven ripening of grain and a number of other factors has had a certain impact in North Kazakhstan and Kokchetav Oblasts, where there is a substantial gap between reaping and threshing. Only 37-47 percent of the reaped areas has been threshed in those oblasts, but this gap should be made up very soon.

Last week marked the beginning of mass threshing of cereal crops in the republic's virgin lands, where grain crops were threshed on approximately 5 million hectares or 21 percent of the sown area. In Kokchetav, Tselinograd, Turgay, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Pavlodar, and Kustanay Oblast 23-32 percent of the total area was threshed during the same period.

Farmers must ensure that grain losses are avoided. However, checks carried out by controlling bodies in the virgin-land oblasts of the republic reveal instances where substantial grain losses have occurred. These losses amount to 25-30 kilograms per hectare in the northern oblasts as a whole. The main reasons are sloppy lifting of swathes, incomplete threshing of grain, and a number of other factors.

Employees of the agro-industrial complex in all of the republic's oblasts are achieving fair results. This is shown by the yields of grain crops. Farmers in North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, East Kazakhstan, Kustanay, and Tselinograd Oblasts have achieved a significant increase in yields that are much higher than planned.

Farms in the republic's southern oblasts have begun mass harvesting of rice, corn, sunflower grain, sugar beet, and a number of other crops. Good results are being obtained by ricegrowers in Chimkent and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. These successes are all the more praiseworthy in that a big harvest has been grown in spite of the fact that the water supply is unusually short in those oblasts this year.

Winter grain and fodder crops already have been sown on 60 percent of the total plan area in the republic as a whole. Winter fallow has been plowed on over 3.4 million hectares, which is almost 50 percent more than last year.

REPORT ON LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1781 SATELLITE

LD171242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1781" was launched in the USSR today. Scientific apparatus to continue space research is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes; apogee -- 405 km; perigee -- 217 km; orbital inclination -- 70.4 degrees.

The apparatus installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

PETROSYANTS VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

PM211701 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 36, 15 Sep 86 pp 17-18

[Article by Aleksandr Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy: "Nuclear Power Development After Chernobyl"]

[Text] The Soviet authority concerned has sent the International Atomic Energy Agency a report on the causes of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power statin. The experts who discussed it at IAEA headquarters in Vienna said that it was objective and open and that it would play an important part in determining ways for the further peaceful exploitation of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union put the world's first atomic power plant into service at Obninsk 32 years ago. Atomic power stations are playing a major role in many countries. In some countries they account for a significant proportion of their total electric power supply -- from 15 to 60 percent.

The U.S.S.R. is one of the few countries with substantial reserves of organic fuels. It is the world's third largest producer of coal and it leads the world in the output of oil, including gas condensate. Its hydropower resources are far from having been exhausted. However, the U.S.S.R.'s natural resources are unevenly distributed. Close to 90 percent of the fuel and 80 percent of the water power resources are located in the Asian part of the country, while the European part consumes the lion's share of these resources. Therefore, it is economically expedient to build atomic power plants in the European part.

By 1986 the Soviet Union held third place in the world in the output of atomic power units. Last year they generated nearly 170 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Although countries differ in their attitude towards atomic power plants, the achievements of nuclear power engineering are obvious. In the last few years the U.S. has radically revised its policy in this field, having dramatically slowed down the growth of output from atomic power plants.

Atomic Power Plants: To Build Them or Not?

It would be fair to say that there have been two stages in the development of nuclear power engineering. The first was from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s. It could be referred to, albeit with some degree of exaggeration, as a period of optimism. It was characterized by numerous orders for atomic power plants, rapid construction, relatively low specific investments and optimistic forecasts.

I would like to note in parenthesis that the U.S.S.R. showed a more reserved and, I would say, more critical, though unequivocally positive, attitude to the rapid increase in the number of atomic power stations.

During the second stage (till the mid-1980s) several countries reappraised the role of atomic power stations. The rate of increase in the number of atomic plants declined considerably and their competitive capacity began to drop to a marked degree.

Today the attitude to nuclear power engineering is largely determined by the availability of national energy resources. The European countries are developing their nuclear industries rapidly, as they are eager to become less dependent on oil imports. This is true in particular of France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In the last decade the U.S.S.R has increased the use of atomic power plants. We believe that in the foreseeable future nuclear power will be able to meet mankind's growing needs and, provided normal operational requirements are observed, will inflict only minimal damage on the environment. By making the states concerned less dependent on external energy supplies, atomic power plants help stabilize the world economy and international relations.

For the most part we shall develop our atomic power generating facilities in the European part of the country. By 1990 our atomic power plants will be generating 390 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

For the benefit of those who are interested in technical details I would add that we use two types of slow neutron power reactor: the pressurized light-water-moderated and cooled reactor and the light-water-cooled graphite moderated reactor.

By 2000 we plan to switch to plants with fast breeder neutron reactors. We already have three stations with fast breeder neutron reactors in operation, in Ulyanovsk Region, Kazakhstan and the Urals. Another is currently under construction. This means that our country is giving nuclear power engineering a good chance to prove its workth.

Thermonuclear power engineering, i.e., plants based on controlled thermonuclear fusion, opens up breathtaking prospects for humanity, because it will give mankind access to inexhaustible energy supplies. On the USSR's initiative an international group INTOR has been set up under the auspices of the IAEA. Its members -- the USSR, Japan, the U.S. and a small group of other western countries -- have produced a conceptual design for a thermonuclear reactor on the basis of the tokamak.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visited France and later Geneva in 1985, he proposed, first to Francois Mitterrand and then to Ronald Reagan, a jointly developed prototype thermonuclear reactor for a new type of power plant. At present the parties concerned are discussing the practical steps involved in implementing such scheme.

Accidents

The opponents of atomic power plants have quite rightly focussed attention on questions of reliability and safety.

Although the designers and technologists who developed the reactors and atomic power stations believed they had provided every conceivable protective measure, they have failed to exclude accidents altogether.

In 1957 a breakdown in a reactor at Windscale, Great Britain, resulted in the release of the products of radioactive fission. In 1959 there was a meltdown of several components of nuclear fuel at Santa Susanna in the U.S. In 1961 an explosion occured in a reactor at Idaho Falls in the U.S. In 1966 there was a partial meltdown of the core of the Enrico Fermi reactor in Detroit in the U.S.

In 1979 there was a meltdown of the core of a reactor at the Three Mile Island atomic power plant in U.S. In 1982 a steam generator pipe at the Ginna reactor in the U.S. burst, discharging radioactive steam into the atmosphere.

In the period from 1971 to 1984, 151 accidents were registered in 14 countries, sometimes with grave consequences for people and the environment.

The accident in Chernobyl was caused by a gross violation of the rules governing the operation of the reactor plant.

After two years in operation the fourth unit should be been stopped for orutine maintenance procedures. However, the plant's management decided only to test one of the turbogenerators. The experiment was to show whether it would be possible to use the mechanical energy of the turbogenerator rotor (after the steam was cut off) to work the axiliary mechanisms of the de-energized unit.

This was a purely electrical enginering test which had nothing to do with the reactor as such.

The experiment revealed the low qualitative standard of the test programme which failed even to provide the necessary safety precautions. Having cut off the reactor's emergency cooling system at 2 p.m. on April 25, those conducting the experiment were about to proceed with the test. However, in compliance with a request from the controller of Kievenergo (the power supply authority) the unit was not stopped. In defiance of all operational regulations, it continued to work, in spite of the fact that the reactor's emergency cooling system was out of commission, until 1.23 a.m. on April 26, that, until the accident took place.

The test programme had not been cleared with the offices of the chief designer of the reactor, the chief designer of the power plant, or the leading scientist in nuclear safety engineering, which functioned round the clock at the atomic power station.

The plant management failing to ensure adequate control and effective safety precautions, the accident took on disastrous proportions.

The Soviet government invited the IAEA directorate to Moscow as early as May 3, i.e., immediately after the accident. Hans Blix, director-general of the IAEA, Leonard Konstantinov, his deputy, and Morris Rosen, director of the Nuclear Safety Division, arrived in Moscow on May 5.

They were received at the USSR State Committee for the utilization of Atomic Energy. We gave them all the information we had on the accident and showed them a film taken at Chernobyl two days after the event. It was an amateur film shot by staff members of the Scientific Research and Design Power Engineering Institute. However, it showed clearly what the accident had done to the reactor of the fourth unit.

Hans Blix expressed a desire on behalf of the delegation to visit Chernobyl. On May 8 it flew to Kiev and from there by helicopter to Chernobyl. They were accompanied by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR academy of Sciences, Viktor Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR state committee on the supervision of Nuclear Power Safety, and the present author. Flying at a height of 400 meters we viewed the entire atomic power plant, the undamaged first and second units and the damaged third and fourth units. We also inspected the site of the fifth and sixth units which are under construction.

Discussions at the IAEA

Our exchanges and discussions were summed up in a joint communique. In compliance with a request from the IAEA, the Soviet side expressed readiness to provide it with information on the accident as it came in. Hans Blix proposed to analyze it at a meeting of experts. The results of the analysis would be made available to the IAEA member countries. We submitted detailed information to this effect to the IAEA early in August.

The Soviet government also supplied the IAEA with daily information on radiation levels at a point 60 kilometres from Chernobyl and six other points along the U.S.S.R.'S western border, namely, Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, Rakhov and Kishinev. The IAEA in turn forwarded this information to the national bodies of the IAEA member countries dealing with radiation safety.

In the communique the Soviet side made it clear that the accident would not affect its plans for the development of atomic power plants in the USSR discussions were held on ways of improving safety standards at nuclear power plants and international measures to be worked out within the framework of the IAEA to lessen the possible effect of an atomic accident. What is needed is an instrument which will give timely warning of the release of radioactive substances that may affect areas outside the national territory of a given state. It is also necessary to exchange information on radiation levels and provide nuclear plants with additional protection which will rule out accidents or reduce their effect.

The IAEA, whose efforts are concentrated solely on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, is beginning to play a role of special importance.

On the initiative of the Soviet Union and several other IAEA member countries, the IAEA held a special meeting in the middle of August to discuss two conventions: one on obligatory notification of nuclear accidents regardless of where they occur, if they endanger neighbouring states, and one on rendering aid in the event of an accident at an atomic power plant. Both conventions have been prepared for submission to and approval by a special international conference to be held in Vienna late in September. When the conference has approved the conventions, they will be submitted to the IAEA member countries to be signed.

In his statement on the extension of the Soviet moratorium till January 1, 1987, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the explosion of the smallest nuclear device is equal in radioactivety to three Chernobyls. Speaking on TV on May 14 he said:

"As far as we are concerned, the indisputable lesson of Chernobyl is that, in the context of the further advance of the scientific-technological revolution, questions pertaining to the reliability and safety of equipment, and matters of discipline, order and organization are acquiring paramount importance."

Of course, all scientists and specialistts who work in atomic power engineering must draw serious and farreaching conclusions from this lesson -- organizational, scientific and technological.

History shows that there is, alas, always a price to be paid for the introduction of new and highly sophisticated equipment.

But this accident has also shown the terrible danger inherent in atomic energy once it is out of control, and the even greater danger of the nuclear arms race, since the use of such weapons will bring about a disaster incomparably greater than that resulting from any accident at an atomic plant.

SCIENTIST ON SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE STATION PLANS

LD181452 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[From the "World of Soviet Science and Technology" program]

[Text] [unidentified presenter] Tests have begun at the Institute of Cosmic Research in Moscow on the equipment that will be installed in the automatic Soviet-French ("Granat") Space station which will study new sources of raditation in space.

Since the dawning of the space age, astronomers have dreamed of using artificial satellites for observing distant bodies. Astronomical equipment has on several occasions been installed on board satellites and space stations. The Soviet automatic observatory "Astron" has been in operation for over 3 years. The data it has provided has led to a series of important discoveries in the sphere of astrophysics. Preparations are now under way for the launch of the new general ("granat") observatory. In this connection we interviewed (Rashid Dzhenayev), collaborator of the Institute of Cosmic research and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Begin Dzhenayev recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] The space station will be launched into a very high orbit, as far as 200,000 kilometers from the earth. It will have a 4-day orbit. In its central section there will be a telescope, with special instruments being prepared by French specialists. This instrument will weigh approximately 1 metric ton: it will be one of the largest pieces of astronomical equipment ever to be sent into orbit. There will also be four soviet telescopes on board the ("Granat"). Bulgarian specialists are also participating in the project.

The aim of the project is to study the present and past of distant stars, to understand the nature of the phenomena occurring in the far reaches of the universe and to learn to forecast with precision the future of the planets of our solar system. In short, the new ("granat") space station will enable us to take a further step in the discovery of the mysteries of the universe. [end recording]